EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CONGRESSMAN TONY P. HALL INTRODUCES WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN IMPLEMENTATION ACT

HON. TONY P. HALL
OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today, along with the gentleman from New York [Mr. WALSH] and numerous cosponsors, I am introducing the World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1993. The purpose of this bill is to help fulfill the promise of the world summit for children through funding key international and domestic children's accounts.

In September 1990, 71 heads of state and delegates from a total of 159 countries committed themselves to improving the quality of life of the world's children. When they signed the Declaration and Plan of Action at the summit, they pledged, by the year 2000 to reduce child and infant death rates by one-third, to reduce maternal deaths by half, to reduce severe to moderate child malnutrition by half, to provide children with universal access to basic education, and to protect children in especially difficult circumstances. The world leaders also said in the Declaration, "We are prepared to make available the resources to meet these commitments.* * *"

Despite the rhetoric and promises, the United States is not implementing a multiyear plan "to make available the resources to meet these commitments." While some programs have received increases in the years since the 1990 summit, there is no sense of direction, no comprehensive plan to target the funding increases needed to meet the summit goals and to leverage increased contributions from other nations.

The World Summit for Children Implementation Act proposes the sustained funding commitments necessary to make the world summit for children a reality. At home, the bill seeks added funding in fiscal 1994 and fiscal 1995 for both the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children [WIC] and Head Start. The bill urges a Federal commitment to achieve full participation in WIC by fiscal 1996 and full participation of all eligible 3- and 4-year-old children in Head Start by fiscal 1999.

On the international front, the World Summit for Children Implementation Act seeks increases in fiscal 1994 and fiscal 1995, through reallocations within the foreign aid budget, for a variety of essential children's and human needs programs. Among these programs are: child survival, basic education, UNICEF, vitamin and other micronutrients, refugees, and AIDS prevention. In the midst of a foreign aid budget of over $14 billion, surely we can find the funding to allow modest increases in programs that can both save and improve the lives of the world's most vulnerable children.

If the administration is given great discretion in terms of foreign aid spending priorities, the sponsors of this bill and I are urging the administration to spend the kinds of levels on children's basic needs programs suggested in the World Summit for Children Implementation Act. We cannot expect to make progress in addressing the serious challenges to the health and well-being of the world's children by treading water with respect to our financial commitments to programs that have a demonstrated record of achievement.

In addition to proposing specific funding commitments, the bill asks the President to call upon other countries to do their fair share to help meet the goals of the summit. The legislation also requests an annual report from our Government on the progress being made to implement the summit, and an accounting of our spending to achieve the goals.

We have it in our power to significantly reduce the suffering of children all around the world. One of the dividends of the post-cold war era is the opportunity to join with other nations to tackle the global plight of the most vulnerable among us. The World Summit for Children Implementation Act provides a blueprint for concrete action. I urge my colleagues to join in cosponsoring this bill and in participating in the debate about the proper allocation of foreign aid dollars to help children, the poor, and the hungry.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the text of the World Summit for Children Implementation Act follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "World Summit for Children Implementation Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) estimates that 35,000 children die each day from malnutrition and preventable disease.

(2) The World Summit for Children held in 1990, the largest gathering of heads of state and heads of government up until that time, united the world in a commitment to protect the lives of children, diminish their suffering, and enhance their futures.

(3) This commitment is reflected in specific goals that require international cooperation and the commitment of all nations, goals which were incorporated in Agenda 21 at the 1992 Earth Summit and which were also endorsed in the World Declaration on Nutrition adopted at the 1992 International Conference on Nutrition. The World Summit for Children goals include cutting child deaths by at least ⅓, halving maternal mortality and child malnutrition, providing all children access to a basic education, and providing all families access to clean water, safe sanitation, and family planning services.

(4) The United Nations Children's Fund estimates that these goals could be implemented by the year 2000 with a global commitment of just $25,000,000,000 annually, to be achieved through reallocation of resources to increase the proportion of resources going to meet basic human needs, with ⅔ of those resources coming from the developing nations themselves and ⅓ from the industrialized nations.

(5) The United Nations Children's Fund estimates that currently only 10 percent of developing country budgets and less than 10 percent of all international assistance for development is devoted to meeting basic human needs.

(6) If that proportion were doubled to just 20 percent, through reallocation of current resources and without requiring additional resources, this would provide the additional $25,000,000,000 the United Nations Children's Fund estimates is required annually to achieve by the year 2000 the goals of the World Summit for Children.

(7) The United States Government participated in the World Summit for Children and signed the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at that Summit.

(8) Participants in the Summit committed themselves and their governments—

(A) to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programs of action to help implement the goals and objectives of the Summit, and

(B) to take steps to ensure that child survival, protection, and development programs will have a priority in the allocation of resources.

(9) The United States Government should implement a plan of action to fulfill its commitment to children, both at home and abroad.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to help fulfill the commitment of the United States Government to children; and

(2) to provide the necessary authorities to implement the United States plan of action.

SEC. 3. SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC).

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1990, the Surgeon General and the United States Public Health Service announced Healthy People 2000 goals for America's children. These goals include reducing the United States infant mortality rate and the incidence of low birthweight by ⅓ by the year 2000, as well as the initiation of breastfeeding by 75 percent of mothers and the continuation of breastfeeding at 6 months postpartum by 50 percent of mothers.

(2) The special supplemental food program for women, infants, and children authorized under section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (in this section referred to as the "WIC Program") is intended to benefit low-income women at risk of delivering low birthweight babies, low-income infants and children at risk of malnutrition, and low-income nursing mothers.

(3) It has been demonstrated that participation in the WIC Program reduces, in a

cost-effective manner, the number of premature births and the percentage of infants born at low birthweight, a major cause of infant mortality and developmental disabilities, and decreases the prevalence of iron deficiency anemia in children, and improves children's cognitive development.

(4) Increasing the rate of breastfeeding among mothers participating in the WIC Program would result in greater improvements in the health of infants and mothers, further reductions in infant mortality, and decreases in health care costs and infant formula expenditures.

(5) Particular attention needs to be given to promoting breastfeeding within the WIC Program through activities which include support of peer counselors working through the WIC Program, utilization of lactation consultants in WIC Program clinics and in hospitals, and training of health professionals in lactation management and development of education materials.

(6) The WIC Program currently serves 58 percent of the eligible population and actions need to be taken to move toward service to the entire eligible population.

(b) FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE WIC PROGRAM.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the United States Government should make a commitment to achieving full participation in the WIC Program by fiscal year 1996; and

(2) in order to reach the goal of full participation, not less than $3,287,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and not less than $3,564,000,000 for the fiscal year 1995 should be appropriated to carry out the WIC Program.

SEC. 4. PROGRAMS UNDER THE HEAD START ACT.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) In 1990, the President and the Governors of the 50 States met at the Education Summit and set United States education goals for the year 2000, including the goal that all children start school ready to learn.

(2) Since their inception in 1964, programs under the Head Start Act have established an impressive record in providing preschool-age children from low-income families with comprehensive services to address educational, social, nutritional, and health needs.

(3) Head Start programs serve only about ⅓ of eligible children between 3 and 5 years of age.

(b) FULL FUNDING FOR THE HEAD START ACT.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Federal Government should make a commitment to achieving full participation of all eligible 3- and 4-year-old children in Head Start programs by the fiscal year 1999, and

(2) in order to reach the goal of such full participation, not less than $4,150,000,000 for the fiscal year 1994, and not less than $4,970,000,000 for the fiscal year 1995, should be appropriated to carry out the Head Start Act.

SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) During the last decade the international campaign to save the lives of children has resulted in dramatic increases in the adoption of low-cost measures to save children's lives, such as immunizations and oral rehydration therapy.

(2) In September 1991, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization were able to report that the goal of 80 percent childhood immunization had been achieved, saving over 12,000,000 young lives during the last decade and continuing to save over 3,000,000 children's lives each year.

(3) The Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children calls for the reduction of under-5 mortality rates by at least ⅓ by the year 2000.

(4) Such progress is possible by consolidating gains already made, and by pursuing new goals and effective programs in such areas as measles, neonatal tetanus, poliomyelitis, and acute respiratory infections.

(5) Efforts should focus on the delivery of community-based primary health care and health education services which directly benefit the poorest of the poor, with an emphasis toward small scale projects rather than large scale infrastructure projects. Such assistance should be provided through private and voluntary organizations and international organizations whenever possible.

(6) Both the United Nations Children's Fund and the United States Agency for International Development have provided strong leadership as well as financial and technical support for these goals.

(b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF.—To carry out section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2221; relating to voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs), there are authorized to be appropriated $115,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and $130,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 for contributions to the United Nations Children's Fund for activities to promote child health and other assistance programs on behalf of children.

(c) CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES.—Section 104(c)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c)(2); relating to the Child Survival Fund) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B), by striking out "$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and $75,000,000 for fiscal year 1987" and inserting in lieu thereof "$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and $210,000,000 for fiscal year 1995"; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

"(D) Of the aggregate of the amounts made available to carry out subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, sections 103(a) and section 106 of this chapter, chapter 10 of this part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, not less than $405,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and not less than $490,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall be available only for activities described in subparagraph (A), with a particular emphasis on delivery of community-based primary health care and health education services which benefit the poorest of the poor. Such assistance shall be provided through private and voluntary organizations and international organizations whenever possible.".

SEC. 6. GLOBAL MALNUTRITION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Malnutrition (including protein-calorie malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies), which is currently the underlying cause of death in the vast majority of childhood diseases, is preventable at low cost.

(2) Vitamin A deficiency remains a scourge of children in developing countries. If access to vitamin A is not increased, an estimated 2,000,000 children face blindness in the 1990s and tens of millions more face increased risk of infection and death. Vitamin A intake has been associated with significant reductions in infant mortality rates.

(3) One billion people are at risk of iodine deficiency disease, with the very young being most vulnerable. Iodine deficiency is a major cause of mental retardation worldwide.

(4) Two billion people suffer from some degree of iron deficiency anemia, particularly women of childbearing age and young children.

(5) The Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children calls for halving severe and moderate malnutrition among children under 5 years of age by the year 2000, for the virtual elimination of vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency disorders by the year 2000, and for the reduction of iron deficiency anemia among women of childbearing age by ⅓ of the 1990 levels.

(6) The Congress has already undertaken substantial action to address this problem in the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, which established food security for the poorest and the prevention of malnutrition as priorities in food assistance programs administered by the Agency for International Development under the Agriculture Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

(7) Child survival activities are also key to reducing child malnutrition and must be pursued in conjunction with efforts to ensure food security.

(8) Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1736e), as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, authorizes the forgiveness of Public Law 480 debt owed by least developed countries that are pursuing national economic policy reforms that would promote long-term economic development, but the exercise of that authority requires further action by the Congress in an appropriations Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480 DEBT AUTHORITY.—It is the sense of the Congress that authority, in such amounts as may be required, should be granted to the President in an appropriations Act to exercise the debt authority with respect to least developed countries that is provided in section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

(c) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—Section 103 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a; relating to development assistance for agriculture, rural development, and nutrition) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(h) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—(1) The Congress finds that—

"(A) vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of childhood mortality;

"(B) vitamin A intervention programs are inexpensive, practical to administer, and cost-effective in terms of human productivity; and

"(C) the Agency for International Development is already implementing a Vitamin A Deficiency Program.

"(2) Of the amounts made available to carry out this section, not less than $28,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and not less than $42,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall be available only for Vitamin A supplementation and fortification through the Vitamin A Deficiency Program.".

(d) OTHER MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES.—In addition to amounts otherwise available for such programs, there are authorized to be appropriated $22,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and $33,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 for iodine and iron fortification programs, and for iron supplementation programs for pregnant women, under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

SEC. 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY RESULTING FROM AIDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) As of 1992, nearly 5,000,000 women of childbearing age and over 1,000,000 children were infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the virus that causes the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The vast majority of these women and children live in developing countries.

(2) The maternal and child mortality rate in many developing countries will increase dramatically, as will the number of orphans infected with the human immunodeficiency virus, until prevention and control efforts are successful.

(3) The most effective efforts to respond to the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome are based at the community level and involve nongovernmental organizations as well as government agencies.

(4) The Agency for International Development should expand its assistance to developing countries for community-based prevention, care, and control programs and activities relating to the human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and should participate in coordinated efforts with other donors.

(5) Coordination of efforts of bilateral, multilateral, and nongovernmental agencies and organizations is essential.

(b) INTERNATIONAL AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL FUND.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c); relating to development assistance for health related activities) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(4)(A) In carrying out this subsection, the President shall promote, encourage, and undertake community-based prevention, care, and control programs and activities relating to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in developing countries, including research as to the effectiveness of such programs and activities.

"(B) There are authorized to be appropriated $100,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and $120,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 for use in carrying out this paragraph, which shall be in addition to amounts made available under subsection (g) or otherwise available for such purpose. Amounts appropriated under this subparagraph are authorized to remain available until expended.

"(C) Appropriations pursuant to subparagraph (B) may be referred to as the 'International AIDS Prevention and Control Fund'.".

SEC. 8. INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Primary education, early childhood development activities, and programs to achieve literacy, are essential for increasing the productive capacity of people and their ability to earn income.

(2) At least 130,000,000 children of primary school age, ⅔ of them girls, are not enrolled in school. Thirty-four countries have literacy rates of 40 percent or less.

(3) The share of government resources devoted to education in more than half of the 40 poorest countries in the world has decreased since 1980.

(4) The Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children calls for basic education for all children and for completion of primary education by at least 80 percent of all children.

(5) United States assistance for basic education in developing countries has accounted for less than 2 percent of all United States foreign assistance in recent years.

(b) INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.—Section 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151c; relating to development assistance for education and human resource development) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) BASIC EDUCATION.—Of the aggregate of the amounts made available to carry out this section, chapter 10 of this part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multilateral Assistance Initiative for the Phillipines, not less than $225,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and not less than $380,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall be available only for programs in support of basic education, including early childhood education, primary education, teacher training, and other necessary activities in support of early childhood and primary education, and literacy training for adults.".

SEC. 9. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND CHILD SPACING.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) Universal access to voluntary family planning could save the lives of several million children each year and could significantly improve the health of children throughout the developing world by reducing prematurity and low birthweight and allowing longer breastfeeding.

(2) The risk of maternal death or illness in the developing world is highest for women who bear children when they are under the age of 18 or over the age of 35, for pregnancies spaced less than 2 years apart, and for women who already have 4 or more children. Universal access to voluntary family planning could prevent up to ⅓ of the 500,000 maternal deaths annually.

(3) The inability of couples to plan births decreases the quality of women's lives and undermines their opportunities for education, for earning income, for improving the care of children, and for community activities and personal development.

(4) Rapid world population growth, combined with unsustainable patterns of natural resource consumption, has become an urgent economic, social, and environmental problem.

(5) Demographic and health surveys indicate that if all women in the developing world who do not wish to become pregnant were empowered to plan the size of their families, then the rate of population growth would fall by approximately 30 percent.

(6) The Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children calls for voluntary family planning services and education to be made available to all couples to empower them to prevent unwanted pregnancies and births which are "too many and too close" and to women who are "too young or too old".

(b) AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other amounts made available for such purposes, there are authorized to be appropriated to the President for United States population assistance programs and activities under part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 $725,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and $800,000,000 for fiscal year 1995.

SEC. 10. REFUGEES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) The number of refugees worldwide has grown from 10,000,000 in 1985 to 17,400,000 in 1993. In addition, there are estimated to be more than 24,000,000 internally displaced persons. More than half of these refugees and internally displaced persons are children.

(2) The dramatic growth in the number of refugees and displaced persons has resulted in serious reductions in legal assistance and protection, health, nutrition, and basic education services available to them.

(3) Refugee children are particularly vulnerable in first asylum camps from Africa to Southeast Asia where they languish without the comfort of a parent or adult guardian.

(b) FUNDING FOR REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) not less than $760,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1994 and 1995 should be appropriated for the "Migration and Refugee Assistance" account, of which not less than $420,000,000 for each fiscal year should be available only for programs of refugee assistance overseas (in addition to the amounts available for programs for refugees from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere who resettle in Israel); and

(2) not less than $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1994 and 1995 should be appropriated for the "United States Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund" account.

SEC. 11. THE WORLD BANK.

(a) INSTRUCTIONS TO U.S. EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director of the World Bank to promote vigorously that the World Bank take action—

(1) to ensure that poverty reduction and support of basic human needs become a higher priority within the Bank, specifically through increasing the proportion of International Development Association investments that fall within the program of targeted interventions against poverty to 40 percent of all International Development Association investments by fiscal year 1994 and to at least 50 percent of all International Development Association investments by fiscal year 1995;

(2) within the field of water and sanitation, to ensure that the majority of water and sanitation projects fall within the program of targeted interventions against poverty and to increase significantly the proportion of World Bank lending for projects utilizing basic low-cost technologies to provide water and sanitation to underserved poor populations in deprived rural and periurban areas; and

(3) to increase the proportion of total World Bank lending which supports primary health care and basic education, with a minimum of 5 percent of total lending devoted to each area.

(b) DEFINITION.—As used in this section the term "World Bank" means the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association.

SEC. 12. EFFORTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.

The President shall call upon the governments of other countries to provide their share of the resources required to achieve the World Summit for Children goals by the year 2000, specifically through giving highest priority to increasing the proportion of public expenditures and foreign assistance devoted to priority human needs areas outlined in the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children.

SEC. 13. ANNUAL REPORT.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—In order that the Congress and the American people may be fully informed of efforts undertaken by the United States Government to fulfill agreements signed by the United States at the World Summit for Children, the President shall report annually to the Congress

on United States contributions to the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children. Each such report should include—

(1) a discussion of efforts by the United States to achieve those goals both within the United States and in other countries; and

(2) a comparative analysis of current and past funding levels and planned funding levels for the next 2 fiscal years.

(b) SUBMISSION DATE.—The reports required by this section shall be submitted to the Congress no later than February 1 of each year.

DEFENSE DIVERSIFICATION AND COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the changes in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and throughout the world have forced Members of Congress and the new President and administration to reevaluate where the lines on defense spending will be drawn. Both the administration and the Congress must address the problems that this country will face as we move to reduce the amount of money we spend on defense. Today, I am introducing the Defense Diversification and Community Adjustment Act of 1993 to help facilitate the diversification of defense-related businesses and the adjustment of defense-related workers.

Economic conversion will have to occur, and I believe that Congress and the administration must act accordingly to aid the businesses and workers that helped this country win the cold war. The Congress, in particular, must take positive and constructive action to aid in this process.

There are Members of Congress who believe that all of the defense moneys we save should be spent on domestic needs. They call this the peace dividend. Frankly, I believe there is no peace dividend for a person who is handed a pink slip because of a canceled contract or a closed plant. With this in mind, we need to utilize some of the projected savings to offset the hardships that businesses and workers involved in the production of defense material will experience. We have to provide the resources for defense-related business to convert their energies to the production of commercial goods or to stay in business until their special skill is needed again. This money would be better spent on these workers and businesses now, not later. If we continue to wait and address the need when these workers are unemployed, the economic and social costs will be extensive.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense already operates an office that has the skill needed to deal with the conversion issues affecting our defense producers. The Office of Economic Adjustment is currently working in communities across America providing limited financial and technical assistance to businesses, workers, and communities affected by defense downsizing. I believe we can enhance this Office by providing an Assistant Secretary for Economic Adjustment to work in coordination with the Secretary of Defense. My bill creates this position.

This new Assistant Secretary of Economic Adjustment will also have four Directors to assist in critical areas which need to be addressed as our defense industrial base diversifies. These Directors will be responsible for community assistance grants, diversification and adjustment, dislocated workers, and coordination and informational activities. They will work with communities, businesses, and potentially dislocated workers to encourage and facilitate long-range planning to ease the problems that have, and will, occur as a result of defense downsizing.

The Director of Community Assistance Grants will be responsible for aid to communities that are substantially or seriously affected by defense cuts. This individual will also aid in the formation of a community adjustment committee that will include representatives from the different sectors of the communities. The community adjustment committee will then be eligible for direct assistance in grants from the Department of Defense to aid in planning adjustment.

The Director of Diversification and Adjustment will be responsible for the facilitation of aid to businesses as well as aid to businesses to retain critical technologies. This director will work to effectively assist defense-related businesses in the conversion of commercial production and will also be able to provide technical experience to aid in this area. Finally, this director will be instructed to work with Defense Advanced Research Products Agency [DARPA] to help retain critical technologies of certain weapon systems.

The Director of Dislocated Workers will be responsible for improved worker notification and also in working with the Department of Labor to develop a means to assist in the adjustment of the defense-related workers. This would also entail identifying areas where businesses and workers would be substantially and seriously affected. This director will also work with the Secretary of Labor to develop a grant system to provide States with adequate resources to assist eligible defense workers.

The Director of Coordination and Information will be responsible for the coordination and the assembly of a listing of all Federal programs offered to communities, business, and workers. The director will also be equipped to provide antitrust information to defense contractor and subcontractors when they consider entering into partnerships and joint ventures. The director will also be ready to provide information to the Federal Trade Commission regarding the merging of defense companies facilities in the manufacturing of a product.

I believe we need to address some of the current barriers to small business conversion to commercial production. My legislation would amend the Department of Defense application of the Federal Acquisition Regulators [FAR] as they apply to defense contractors that use defense machinery to do nongovernment work. I believe we have to change the regulations to provide the Secretary of Defense with more flexibility to allow businesses to have the flexibility to pay back the Government at a phased in rate to be determined by the Secretary of Defense. I believe this language would help the smaller contractors and subcontractors jump into the competitive market with their ideas to move into the commercial market from defense production.

Title II of my bill would provide an additional $50 million for employment and training assistance to defense-related dislocated workers. This legislation would build on the current program that was put in place in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1993. This legislation would also amend section 325A of the Job Training Partnership Act. This bill would provide for the timely transfer of authority from the Department of Defense to the Department of Labor for the provision to services to workers losing jobs through a closure or realignment of a military facility or the cancellation of a defense contract. This provision would put all job training programs back in the Department of Labor.

My bill expands eligibility for employment and training assistance under this program for those losing directly through the cancellation of a contract, or the closing of a defense facility, extending eligibility to people in a seriously affected community, whose job loss can be attributed to defense cutbacks in that community. Finally, my bill also makes changes to the current Dislocated Worker Program to make the program more applicable to defense-related dislocated workers.

I believe we have an obligation to help the large and small businesses that have provided this nation the best and most technologically advanced products for our Nation's defense. My legislation would provide aid to most large and small businesses that have a stake in converting their defense production to commercial industry. This legislation would provide the new Assistant Secretary of Economic Adjustment with $300 million for conversion activities. This bill would also provide $50 million for conversion programs under the National Institute of Technology [NIST], $25 million for manufacturing extension centers and $25 million for procurement technical assistance centers. Finally, my bill would authorize $50 million for the Department of Labor to be used for JTPA programs authorized under this act. The total cost of this conversion legislation would be $450 million for fiscal year 1994.

The Defense Diversification and Community Adjustment Act will move to make necessary changes to provide small businesses with a chance to provide new job opportunities to displaced defense workers. This bill would instruct the new Assistant Secretary to coordinate activities with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to provide assistance to qualified small businesses. This bill would also make defense dependent small businesses eligible for all conversion assistance that the larger defense contractors already enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, my bill attempts to improve upon many programs which we already have in place. It attempts to provide a solution to many of the problems that economic conversion will cause for policymakers and elected officials. We need to act now to provide an effective response to any future cuts in defense. We have to act responsibly and constructively for our communities, our businesses, and our workers to provide appropriate diversification

and adjustment assistance. I urge my colleagues to examine the issues involved and to lend their support to this urgently needed legislation.

RETIRE THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague, Mr. ROHRABACHER, and I are introducing legislation to repeal the Military Selective Service Act.

The purpose of the Selective Service System is to be ready to supply the Armed Services with eligible personnel should the draft be reinstated. But we haven't seen a need to reinstate the draft since 1973 and I am confident that if a crisis arises, Americans will volunteer to serve as they have in other times of national peril.

The Selective Service has served us well in the past, but after 20 years of nonuse it is time to retire this agency. The Federal budget is being squeezed for every last penny. Military bases in our communities are being closed, military personnel are seeing their careers cut short, and senior employees of defense contractors are finding themselves unemployed and unmarketable in their fields of expertise. We must make every effort to eliminate idle Federal agencies such as the Selective Service.

This agency employs 267 civilians and over 600 military personnel who are trained to maintain a nationwide data processing system to store registration records, and to issue them should the President and Congress reinstate the draft. The fiscal year 1993 budget for the Selective Service was $28.6 million. Over 65 percent of its budget is absorbed by personnel compensation.

Certainly, the advanced technology and high-speed computers of today can quickly provide us with lists of potential draftees should a need arise to reinstate the draft. In fact, the Selective Service System currently uses a compliance program that identifies possible nonregistrants using data from State and Federal agencies, such as high school and voter registration lists, the Social Security Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, the U.S. Postal Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The primary source for identifying potential registrants, however, is driver's license data which make up 86 percent of the potential registrant records processed by the Selective Service under the compliance program. From 1982 through 1992, 4.3 million men were contacted through this automated compliance program.

The Selective Service System was established for good reason in 1940. The power to enforce registration was revoked in 1975 and reestablished in 1980. If we encounter serious problems in the future, it can be reestablished, or reinstituted once more. The times have again changed and it is time to retire the Selective Service System again—hopefully for a long, long time.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA WINS THE 1993 COLLEGE BOWL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. L.F. PAYNE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. PAYNE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to recognize the University of Virginia as the 1993 winners of the College Bowl National Championship.

The College Bowl is a question and answer game of knowledge and recall that has been termed "The Varsity Sport of the Mind." It provides students a chance to excel on the playing field of knowledge and demonstrate their skills under the fire of varsity competition.

In four decades of competition, the College Bowl has received citations from six U.S. Presidents, earned every major educational and media award, including an Emmy, and is the only game ever to be honored with a Peabody Award.

The University of Virginia team members—John H. Harris, F. Burton "Burt" Kann, Charles Odell, Brian Rostron and James M. "Jamie" Weiss—were named champions after an exciting competition. They were supported by long-time coach Tom Michael, and the University Union co-chairs, Kathleen Kelly and Phil O'Donoghue.

The UVA team members accurately responded to questions on a wide range of topics including history, literature, science, multiculturalism, religion, geography, arts, current events, social science, sports and popular culture.

Team captain John Harris and Brian Rostron both qualified for the All-Star game, and Brian Rostron was the tournament's leading scorer.

Mr. Speaker, this is the 250th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, who founded the University of Virginia. I am certain that Jefferson would have been proud of the success of these able students. And he would have applauded the College Bowl competition for furthering the pursuit of multidisciplinary knowledge.

Our recognition today of these academic heirs of Thomas Jefferson is a timely affirmation that knowledge should be consumed, life savored, and dreams achieved with the same poise and courage exemplified by these fine University of Virginia students.

COMMENDING THE INSTITUTE IN BASIC LIFE PRINCIPLES

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act passed by Congress in 1979, a delegation of 163 young people and parents traveled from America to the Taiwan Republic of China Capital of Taipei for a series of high-level conferences and school visits.

Among the official meetings conducted by the Taiwan Government for these American citizen-ambassadors was a meeting with President Lee Teng-hui in his Presidential offices. In addition to conveying his appreciation for the example of these youth among the Chinese school children and families, the President expressed his own desire for personal counsel in applying character and Biblical principles to his leadership. A channel was opened by him for direct, daily contact for this input to be given.

Other government meetings and briefings of significance included a historic conference with the Republic of China Ministry of Education, meetings with the Republic of China Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Taipei Cit Bureau of Education. The Taipei Education Bureau also hosted an official full-day training seminar for 1,000 of their principles and educators to attend and learn from the American youth and teachers how to implement principles and concepts of successfully dealing with teenage conflicts and juvenile delinquency problems. In addition to these official meetings, teams of young people gave training and had personal interaction with literally tens of thousands of Taiwanese children through daily school and university visits and a citywide youth rally.

An all-day training seminar was also provided for over 1,000 pastors, and the group was further invited to present a week-long seminar on character and basic life principles for an unprecedented audience of over 3,000 from the general public of Taiwan.

It is amazing to consider that within the 7-day period of May 23–29, 1993 at least 25,000 Taiwanese, including the president of the nation, national and city government officials, and also school teachers, pastors, families, and children.

The delegation also spent a week in Singapore to meet with the Senior Minister of the State for Education and to respond to similar training requests as Taiwan for Singapore leaders and families. Hundreds of parents, youth, business executives, and national leaders also traveled from seven other Asian countries to meet with the group as they were in Singapore.

The 163 individuals who presented a most exemplary representation of American ideals should be commended for their efforts.

THE DEATH PENALTY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I thought the membership might like to see this extraordinary article from the Indianapolis Star:

[From the Indianapolis Star, May 30, 1993]

THREE WHO HAVE BEEN TOUCHED BY MURDER UNITE IN STAND AGAINST DEATH PENALTY

(By Rob Schneider)

Marietta Jaeger was a mom, Bill Pelke was a steel worker, and Sam Sheppard was a 7-year-old boy without a care in the world.

Living in different parts of the country, chances are their paths never would have crossed.

But murder has brought them together. In different times and places, each lost family members to crimes of stunning viciousness.

This week, all three will journey to Indiana to take part in a statewide demonstration—a two-week "Journey of Hope," sponsored, in part, by the families of murder victims.

And they, along with members of other organizations, participating in the event, have a most astonishing goal:

An end to the death penalty.

Ask Marietta Jaeger, and she will tell you about anger.

It overflowed within her one June day in 1973.

Her 7-year-old daughter, Susie, had been missing for days, kidnapped from her tent in a Montana campground.

The FBI, local authorities and volunteers had combed the area for clues. But they found nothing.

Finally, the searchers tuned their attention to a river that ran next to the campground, dragging it for signs of the girl's body.

"The boat would move and it would stop. Every time it would stop, my heart would stop because I was so afraid they would find Susie," Jaeger said.

As she watched, it began to dawn on Jaeger that she might never see her daughter again.

And the anger began to well up inside her.

"Finally, I just couldn't keep it squelched anymore," Jaeger said. Her image of herself as a "good Catholic girl" began to crack.

By the time she went to bed that night, she could barely contain her rage.

"I said to my husband . . . 'I could kill him,'" said Jaeger, who now lives in Detroit. "I meant it with every fiber of my being. I'm sure I could have done it with my bare hands and a smile on my face.

"I felt it was a matter of justice, that he needed to pay for what we had already gone through and for whatever Susie had to endure."

So today, when Jaeger hears people talk of wanting revenge, she understands perfectly.

But don't expect her to agree.

A torturous internal struggle to reconcile her urge for revenge with her religious beliefs left Jaeger certain of one thing: Society must resolve its problems through something other than violence.

Which is why Jaeger will be part of the Journey of Hope.

"I know people think this lady is off the wall," she said. "Or they think—and this really hurts me so—they think I must not really have loved my little girl."

But that couldn't be further from the truth. Because Jaeger's opposition, ultimately, was born of love.

TUSSLING WITH GOD

"I argued and argued with God and really had a wrestling match. I gave God permission to change my heart."

First, though, would come a test—agonizing and heartbreaking.

Within days of the disappearance, police received a call from the kidnapper offering to exchange Susie for a ransom. Other calls would follow, but the suspect could never decide how to make the exchange.

The family's hopes rose and fell as reports of possible suspects and tips surfaced, then fizzled.

During that time, Jaeger took an unusual step.

"I began to pray for him every day, which initially was the last thing I felt like doing," she said.

"I worked hard to discipline myself, to remind myself this man was a son of God, even if he hadn't behaved like one."

Then, after a wire service story about Susie's disappearance appeared a day before the one-year anniversary, the kidnapper called again.

"It became clear he was calling to taunt me," Jaeger said. "But in spite of the fact he was being very smug and very nasty, to my own amazement, I realized that I was feeling genuine concern and compassion for him."

A LONG TALK WITH KIDNAPPER

That concern stunned the kidnapper. He broke down and wept and the two began a conversation that would last an hour.

Jaeger flooded him with questions about her daughter: "How are you keeping her? Is she getting any education? How are you fixing her hair? What kind of clothes is she wearing?

The call provided investigators with some much-needed clues. Coupled with other information—and details gleaned from another call to Jaeger—police arrested a 25-year-old man named David Meirhofer nearly three months later.

A search at an abandoned Montana ranch turned up a chilling hint of Susie's fate, however; part of a backbone experts believed came from a young female child.

Later, Meirhofer admitted he had killed Susie about a week after he'd taken her.

Even so, Jaeger said she had no interest in revenge. She wanted Meirhofer treated, not executed.

"To have him killed in Susie's name would be to violate the goodness, the sweetness and beauty of who Susie was," her mother reasoned.

Meifhofer accepted an offer from federal authorities to plead guilty in exchange for life imprisonment. Four hours later, though, he committed suicide.

"It was not what I wanted for him," Jaeger said. "It was another terrible blow."

Since her daughter's death, Jaeger has met many parents who have lost children to acts of violence.

And she has seen the effects of keeping a vindictive mind-set.

"While I've been there and know it is a normal, valid human response, I also know we have to get beyond that," Jaeger said.

"I'm not saying you forgive and forget, because you never forget."

And she certainly doesn't believe people who commit violent crimes should be put back on the street.

But Jaeger rejects the notion that putting killers to death is a measure of justice for their victims' families.

"There are," she said, "no amount of retaliatory deaths that will compensate for the loss of our loved ones."

A CHANGE OF HEART

Bill Pelke is a steel worker in Portage who hadn't given the death penalty a second thought.

Until 1985.

That was the year his 78-year-old grandmother—Ruth Pelke of Gary—was beaten and stabbed to death by a group of girls who knocked on her door requesting Bible lessons.

A 15-year-old girl named Paula Cooper was arrested and charged as the ringleader.

At the time, Bill Pelke wanted nothing less than her death.

"My thoughts were, they were handing out the death penalty for serious crimes and if she didn't get it, it would devalue the life of my grandmother," Pelke said.

He thought his prayers and been answered when the teenager was convicted and sentenced to die.

Four months later, he had a change of heart.

LOOKING AT LIFE AND DEATH

Personal troubles had set Pelke thinking about his life, his grandmother's life and her death.

He pictured tears running down his grandmother's face—tears he believed could stem only from love and compassion she felt for her young assailant, now sitting alone in a jail cell.

Convinced that his grandmother would want a family member to speak out against Cooper's execution, Pelke became active in the anti-death penalty movement. He participated in protest marches in Florida in 1990 and in Texas in 1991.

During the Texas march, Pelke suggested a march be held in Indiana and that Murder Victims' Families for Reconciliation—on whose board he serves—should be its sponsor.

The Indiana event is expected to be one of the largest anti-death penalty events in recent years, drawing participants from across the country.

"Murder is a horrible crime," Pelke insisted. "But there has to be some other way than the death penalty."

PAINFUL CHILDHOOD MEMORIES

When Sam Sheppard talks about executions, childhood pain from long ago still seeps through.

In 1954, his father, Dr. Sam Sheppard, was a 30-year-old surgeon who owned a Dutch Colonial home in suburban Cleveland, a sporty Jaguar and a Lincoln Continental convertible.

His mother, Marilyn Sheppard, was 31 and four months' pregnant.

Life, in short, was good.

But in July of that year, Sheppard's world was turned upside down.

"My mother was murdered when I was 7 years old. Within five to six months (of the murder) the State of Ohio asked the jury to execute my father for a crime he didn't commit," Sheppard said.

DAD FACED POSSIBLE EXECUTION

"So my view is I lived through the trauma of a murdered parent and then was terrorized by the state with the threat of the execution of my father." said Sheppard, also a board member of Murder Victims' Families for Reconciliation.

A jury ultimately found the elder Sheppard guilty of second-degree murder, instead of first-degree, which meant the death penalty could not be imposed.

Eventually, Sheppard won a new trial and was exonerated in 1966. He died four years after being released from prison.

His son still shudders at the thought of what could have happened.

"I know that if they had convicted him of first-degree murder and executed him within six to 18 months, which they were doing in those days, I would not be alive.

"I could not have withstood another trauma of that magnitude in my life."

Like Pelke and Jaeger, Sheppard believes violence—whether in the form of guns on the street or electric chairs in state penitentiaries—is not the solution to violent crime.

"I sincerely believe it hurts people more, particularly the children." said Sheppard, who lives in Cambridge, Mass.

And so he will participate in the Journey of Hope and trust that Hoosiers will consider its message.

"I went to high school in Indiana, to Culver Military Academy, know first-hand that people in Indiana are decent, solid people." he said.

"I think if they are exposed to the truth, they will be able to decide for themselves."

TRIBUTE TO PHILIP G. HALL

HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, the employee-owned, 5,000-person international consulting engineering firm of CH2M Hill, whose operational headquarters is located in my district, completed the final step in its multiyear, three-part senior management transition with Philip G. Hall becoming chairman of the board on February 5, 1993. Phil's election completes the firm's new management team, which includes Ralph R. Peterson as president and chief executive officer of CH2M Hill Companies, Ltd., and Lyle G. Hassebroek as CH2M Hill, Inc., president. James W. Poirot, CH2M Hill's Chairman since 1983, retired from that post with the well-deserved title of chairman emeritus. He remains active in the firm performing specialized roles of his and the company's choosing.

Mr. Hall's 26-year tenure with the firm began in 1966 as a project engineer in CH2M Hill's Seattle office. During an extensive career he has held positions as the firm's San Francisco regional office manager, southwest district manager, central district manager and vice chairman of the board. His varied technical and project experience, combined with challenging management roles and four terms on the firm's board of directors, have given him a solid foundation for the challenges that lie ahead.

A native of Michigan, Phil and his wife Dani, their son Scott and daughter Tracy, live in the Denver area. Prior to becoming chairman, he completed the advance management program at Harvard Business School. His engineering education includes a M.S. in environmental engineering and a B.S. in civil engineering—both from the University of Michigan. He belongs to numerous professional organizations, including the Western Regional Council, where he is vice chairman. Hall indicates that one of the greatest influences in his life was his service in the Peace Corps from 1963 through 1965, where he worked in rural Ecuador to meet water supply needs.

My heartiest congratulations to Phil and his family and I wish them the best of luck.

CONGRESSIONAL COVERAGE FOR DISCRIMINATION AND FAMILY LEAVE ACT INTRODUCED

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Congressional Coverage for Discrimination and Family Leave Act. With this bill, and it is only a first step, I hope we will be that much closer to actually covering ourselves with the same laws we impose on others.

Yes, it is true that, as of late, the House and Senate have been more sensitive to the need to be even handed, and Congress has recently extended coverage of certain laws to itself.[1] But the devil is in the fine print, and we see that, at least in the House, enforcement of these laws has been left to our own internal Office of Fair Employment Practices [OFEP], with its own set of procedures and remedies. At this point it would be stating the obvious to argue that the office is ineffective. The May 27, 1993, GAO report finding that only seven employees have filed formal complaints since November 1988 and that only one of four final decisions made a finding of discrimination—awarding only $18,000 including attorney fees, I understand—is enough to indicate that something is wrong here. Compare those facts to the massive litigation and damages which characterize litigation in the private sector. Of course, I suppose that one could argue that those statistics indicate that discrimination is virtually nonexistent on the Hill, and that explains the absence of complaints—but I won't be the one to do so.

But even if the OFEP appeared to be a reasonable forum for the resolution of employee complaints, it would not be enough. We are dealing with a more fundamental question: that is, should we in Congress conduct ourselves under a different set of requirements—including enforcement and damages—than what we impose on the private sector? I say that, absent manifest constitutional limitations, the answer is no. What this means is that, for example, if the law that applies to the private sector provides for punitive and compensatory damages in employee civil actions, with jury trials, then the law that applies to Congress should provide the same avenues of redress. There is no magic in this idea, only equal treatment. This is the approach I took last Congress in H.R. 4815 which amended the Age Discrimination in Employment Act [ADEA] to, among other things, apply the act to the House, and this is the approach I took this January in the Republican substitute on House rules.

The bill I am introducing today follows this theme. In a nutshell, this bill will extend the ADEA to the House. It would also add to this extension and to those provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA], title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and the Family and Medical Leave Act, which extended coverage under these laws to the House, a private cause of action by House employees in Federal district court against Members, including the same procedures, including jury trials, and the same damages, attorney fees, and court costs as would be available against private sector employers.

A detailed explanation of the bill follows. I should note, however, that it provides for personal liability on the part of Members in the sense that Members must reimburse the fund which pays damages on their behalf to an aggrieved employee and that it includes agents as part of the definition of covered employers. Hence, administrative assistants, staff directors, and similar staff with managerial-type responsibilities could be personally liable under this bill. Agents have been included because the definition of employers covered under title VII, the ADEA, and the ADA includes agents. The private sector has suffered much litigation over the meaning of this provision, and it would be wrong to avoid the issue here. I recognize these are controversial areas, but they need to be addressed as part of the real nuts and bolts of congressional coverage. I hope their inclusion in this bill will get that debate moving.

The instrumentalities of Congress have been treated similarly. It bears special mention that apparently none of the instrumentalities were covered under the recently passed Family and Medical Leave Act. This bill corrects that omission, including, of course, a private cause of action in court.

Is a private cause of action constitutional? I'm no lawyer, but CRS prepared an analysis of this issue at my request and concluded that the weight of the case law indicates that it is. I do, however, realize that executive branch enforcement against the Congress does raise serious constitutional concerns, as another CRS analysis has confirmed, and that, in any event, executive branch enforcement is not politically achievable. Hence, this bill does not provide for such enforcement.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will mark but one milestone in the long process of bringing Congress under the workplace laws of this country, and I recognize that other laws remain to be addressed, but passage of this legislation will establish an important precedent, and with it, Congress will be one step closer to transforming rhetoric into substance. I look forward to working toward passage of this legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL COVERAGE FOR DISCRIMINATION AND FAMILY LEAVE ACT

1. Summary.—The bill would extend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) to the House. (ADEA currently applies to Senate but not the House.) Also adds to this extension and to those provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and the Family and Medical Leave Act, which extended coverage under these laws to the House, a private cause of action by House employees in Federal district court against Members, including the same procedures (including jury trials) and the same damages, attorney fees, and court costs as would be available against private sector employers. (Note: Jury trials are not available under the ADA and Title VII in so-called "disparate impact," i.e., unintentional discrimination cases.)

2. Private cause of action.—This private cause of action could be initiated within 90 days of exhausting procedures under the House Office of Fair Employment Practices (OFEP) or 180 days after the filing of a complaint with the OFEP. This requirement will help reduce the number of cases going to court, assuming the OFEP process is prompt, meaningful, and fair, providing for adequate damages. Similarly, the threat of court action will place institutional pressure on OFEP to become a truly effective remedial process.

3. Executive branch enforcement.—Because of serious Constitutional concerns (and political realities), the executive branch agencies would not have an enforcement role. (Memoranda by the Congressional Research Service

[1] For example, the House has extended coverage to itself under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Family and Medical Leave Act. The Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Age Discrimination in Employment Act are examples of employment laws not extended to the House at all.

requested by Mr. Goodling have concluded that private law suits against Members arising from employment are probably Constitutional but that executive branch enforcement does raise serious concerns.)

4. Personal liability; caps.—The bill provides for personal liability on the part of Members in the sense that a Member would be required to reimburse the House fund which compensates an aggrieved employee. This approach is patterned after a similar provision adopted in the Senate in the Civil Rights Act of 1991 (a provision later repealed in the closing days of the 102nd Congress.)[1] Damages under Title VII and ADA cases would, however, be capped at $50,000 for compensatory and punitive damages plus lost backpay/benefits—the cap applicable to small businesses (15–100 employees) imposed under the Civil Rights Act. As personal liability is being provided for, this cap seems appropriate. There would be no cap of damages under the ADEA or the FMLA, as there are none in these statutes as applicable to the private sector. Damages under the ADEA are limited to lost backpay and benefits, plus double such damages in "willful" cases, and under the FMLA basically double lost backpay and benefits unless the employer shows that he or she acted in good faith (all of which can be considerable.)

This provision is, obviously, controversial and is intended to engender debate over whether personal liability is appropriate at all and, if so, whether the House should be financially responsible to the employee at all, even if the Member is required to reimburse the fund. These are difficult questions which need close examination.

5. Agents.—"Agents" of Members are included for coverage under Title VII, the ADA, and the ADEA because the definition of covered private sector employers under these laws expressly includes agents. Hence, administrative assistants, staff directors, etc., would be covered under this bill and would likely to subject to law suits and damages. This is another controversial area, but one which should be raised for debate. The private sector has endured much litigation over the meaning of the agency provision under Title VII, and it would not be proper to avoid the issue here. Further, the Supreme Court in the seminal 1986 Vinson case concerning sexual harassment relied on the agency provision in Title VII in concluding that employers should not be automatically liable for the acts of their agents in such cases, depending on other circumstances. The concept is, therefore, important to discrimination law.

6. Instrumentalities.—Although coverage of the so-called instrumentalities of Congress (e.g., the Architect of the Capitol, CBO, GAO, OTA, etc.) receives little attention, there is no good policy reason (and certainly no Constitutional reason) why employees of these entities should have less rights than House employees. Hence, they are covered (with allowance for private law suits) in a similar manner as outlined above for House employees. The concept of agency has been included, but not personal liability.

7. Guidelines.—Finally, the bill requires that any guidelines issued to implement the Act be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for at least 60 days to allow comment by interested parties. Thus, any effort to deviate from its requirements will be subject to public scrutiny.

[1]The Senate continues to provide for limited court review of determinations arising from civil rights cases processed through its own internal body but does not provide for a full hearing in court. Further, Senate employees may not recover punitive damages.

DRUG PRICE REVIEW BOARD ROLLS BACK EXCESSIVE PRICES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, earlier this month, the Canadian Patented Medicine Prices Review Board [PMPRB] announced that Genentech Inc., a biotechnology company based in south San Francisco and Genentech Canada Inc., have agreed to comply with the PMPRB's finding that the price of their product, activase, also known as tPA or tissue plasmogen activator, was sold at an excessive price. To comply with the PMPRB's order, Genentech agreed to lower its price to the U.S. price and refund $1.755 million in excess profits. Under the Canadian legislation, this money can be paid back to the purchasers.

This example shows how a Drug Prices Review Board can work. I personally think that the U.S. price remains much too high. Many United States made drugs are priced substantially lower in Canada and I am surprised that the Canadians did not insist on an even lower price. Many Western European nations certainly pay much less for identical brand name drug products. One of our Nation's leading cardiac specialists has just written in to express his support of a much lower price for activase. Regardless of the price adjustment in Canada, this example clearly shows how a board can save the public and the consumer huge sums of money and not jeopardize R&D.

Activase costs about $2,400 per dose in the United States and is similarly priced in Canada. You may recall that Genentech Inc., recently published the results of $55 million study which compared the drug with its nearest competitor, a drug called streptokinase, which costs $240 per dose. Both of these substances act to dissolve blood clots that are associated with a heart attack. Ideally the drug is injected into a patient as soon as possible after a heart attack. The study found that use of activase resulted in a 14-percent reduction in mortality. Note that a major difference between these two drugs is the price—activase costs 10 times more than streptokinase.

In its May 1, 1993 article on the activase study, the New York Times noted that, "following the usual practice of pharmaceutical companies, Genentech has not released the costs on which the price of tPA is based and has given no indication that the price could be reduced." The article quotes Dr. Eric Topol, the head of cardiology at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation and director of the study, who said the new findings, rather than mandating a shift in clinical practice were information "to be put into context with the other trials and the available data in the field." On the issue of pricing of activase and the need for a statutory price review mechanism, Dr. Topol has written to me and said:

Our trial of over 40,000 patients with heart attack documented very clearly the advantage in life-saving capacity of tPA over established, standard clot-dissolving drugs. Unfortunately, the price is very high and remains now the singular issue for why all patients with heart attack suitable for clot-dissolving therapy (presenting early with no contraindications) would be receiving this advance in biotechnology. Accordingly, it would be ideal for there to be a substantive decrease in the cost of tPA and it is noteworthy that in other countries such as most of Western Europe, the price is half of that in the United States. Collectively, our trial's findings along with the pivotal societal issues indicate the need for a Prices Review Board.

What we have here is another example of an extremely highly priced drug that lacks any clear justification for such an excessively high price. Even though some of these drugs may have demonstrable benefits in terms of a therapeutic comparison with other therapeutic agents, when costs are considered, many of them are not cost-effective because of their excessive prices.

In addition to ordering a price reduction and imposition of a fine on Genentech's activase, the Canadian PMPRB has protected consumers, pharmacists, insurers, and taxpayers by ordering price reductions on a number of other drugs:

Brand name, manufacturer, and action:

Imovane, Rhone-Poulenc Rorer, $1.63 million fine.

Capoten, Bristol-Myers Squibb, price reduction.

Desyrel, Bristol-Myers Squibb, price reduction.

Tenormin, ICI Pharmaceutical, price reduction.

The PMPRB's annual reports indicate that price reductions have been made on over 70 other drugs. I imagine that Canadian consumers and insurers have been banging on the drug companies' doors to claim their refunds for the excessive profits which the board has ordered must be paid.

An important point to note concerns the impact of the price review mechanism on research and development [R&D] expenditures. The Canadian PMPRB reports that the pharmaceutical industry has been consistently increasing its expenditures on R&D even with the actions of the price review mechanism. Obviously, the findings of the Office of Technology Assessment are correct—multinational drug companies are making more than enough money to continue their R&D activities and still run their lavish advertising and marketing campaigns.

The Prescription Drug Prices Review Board, as proposed in bill H.R. 916, would create a review mechanism in the United States similar to that in operation in Canada. It would likely consider products' relative cost-effectiveness, using methodologies currently employed in Australia and under development in Canada and the European Community. This board would review the prices of drugs used both in hospitals and in the out-patient prescription market to ensure that consumers and taxpayers have some recourse against the type of price gouging that is currently undermining our efforts to contain health care costs and ensure that necessary medicines are available at fair prices.

I hope that Congress will heed the recommendations of Dr. Topol and a variety of

other health and consumer advocacy groups and give serious consideration to my proposal for a prescription drug prices review board.

PENSION REFORM ACT OF 1993 INTRODUCED

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Pension Reform Act of 1993.

There can be no doubt that the status of women in America has changed dramatically in this century with these changes having profound implications for the long-term economic security of women. Whereas, heretofore extended families cared for the aged, both male and female, women today are increasingly likely to be alone as they age due to the disappearance of the extended family, mortality rates, and the increased incidence of divorce and single parenthood. And when one considers the average woman earns 68 cents for every dollar earned by the average man, it is easy to understand why the poverty rate is so much higher among older women than older men, 15 percent versus 9 percent. Even more striking is that the median income of women aged 65 and older is $6,425, 56 percent lower than the median income of older men—$11,544.

The Retirement Equity Act of 1984 made an important start. It improves the chance of widows actually receiving a pension by offering survivors protection to employees as soon as they become vested and requiring a wife's notarized signature before her husband can sign away her right to receive a survivor's benefit. The law also makes it easier for a divorced wife to get a share of a court awarded pension directly from a former spouse's pension plan; lowers the age at which plans begin counting service for vesting credit, and extends the amount of time women can take off for child-rearing without losing credit for prior service.

But the Retirement Equity Act did not go far enough. Women divorced before its passage have no pension rights. That means that a 56-year-old woman divorced in 1980 is now 65 and has no pension rights. That means we could have a whole new class of poor elderly women. The Pension Reform Act of 1993 would allow pensions not divided at the time of divorce, to be divided now, pursuant to a court order thereby effectively making the Retirement Equity Act retroactive. The Pension Reform Act of 1993 would also require the division of pension assets prospectively unless a domestic relations order provides otherwise.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 continued the trend of enhanced retirement security for women. It reduced the vesting period, the period of service which must be completed before an employee has a nonforfeitable right to a pension, to 5 years for single employer pensions. This means that employees must be 100-percent vested after 5 years of service or, using an alternative vesting schedule, 20-percent vested after 3 years and 20 percent for each year thereafter. In general, therefore, employees who have been covered by an eligible pension plan for 5 years and work at least 1 hour after January 1, 1989, are automatically vested. This change is particularly important for women as it is estimated that approximately 1.9 million additional workers are now entitled to pensions. Multiemployer pension plans, however, are not covered by these new vesting rules. The Pension Reform Act of 1993 would extend the 5-year vesting period to these types of plans as well. This provision was contained in H.R. 4210 and H.R. 11 last year—both were vetoed by the President. It is also contained in Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI's H.R. 13. It is my hope that we can at least enact this provision this year.

Faster vesting also leads the way to greater portability, the ability to carry one's credit for service in an employer sponsored pension plan from job to job. This is of particular importance to women as they are much more likely to change jobs and interrupt their participation in the work force at one or more times in their lives. The Pension Reform Act of 1993 would also require the General Accounting Office to study pension portability and make recommendations on how portability could be enhanced, the joint and survivor annuity form of benefit be preserved, and on the costs to employers of establishing such a mechanism.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 also limited integration, a little known, but potentially devastating, mechanism whereby employers may reduce pension benefits by the amount of Social Security to which an employee is entitled. Although originally intended to offset the employer contribution to Social Security, integration has often had the effect of eliminating an employee's entire private pension. In 1986, after much struggle, it was determined that Social Security benefits do not adequately replace the pre-retirement earnings of low- and middle-income workers. Today, therefore, the law limits integration and assures that all eligible employees receive some minimum level of benefits. However, this protection only applies to benefits earned in plan years beginning after December 31, 1988. The Pension Reform Act of 1993 would extend this protection to all benefits earned since January 1, 1987, and eliminate integration entirely by January 1, 2000.

I would urge my colleagues to support this vital piece of legislation.

JIM FISCHER SALUTED

HON. DON SUNDQUIST

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. SUNDQUIST. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and saluting Jim Fischer of Nashville, TN, who was recently inducted into the National Association of Home Builders' Hall of Fame.

Jim Fischer is a homebuilder and residential developer who served as National Association of Home Builder's president in 1987. Fischer's active role in the building industry at all levels has made him a respected voice for the housing industry.

Fischer owns his own homebuilding company and has been involved in residential and land developing for more than 30 years. Fischer began building in 1960. In 1963, he and Bob Short formed Fischer and Short Construction Co. His companies have built more than 500 single-family homes and 8 apartment complexes and has developed 5 subdivisions in Nashville and the surrounding areas. Fischer Construction Co. is still active in residential and land development in middle Tennessee.

Fischer is an active member of National Association of Home Builders, and he has served in a variety of leadership positions ranging from committee chairman to area vice president to president. Fischer was Tennessee's State president in 1978 and was named "State Builder of the Year" in 1976. In recent years, Fischer has returned to local service and just completed a third term as president of the Nashville Middle Tennessee Home Builders Association. In 1990, the local homebuilders voted him "Person of the Decade" for his work on housing issues.

In his local community, Fischer has served as vice chairman of the Tennessee Housing Development Agency. He has served on the Metropolitan Nashville Planning Commission and is currently serving as chairman of the commission.

In addition to housing, Fischer is a diversified businessman. He is a partner in Standard Candy Co., makers of the world famous goo goo candy. He also owns 11 business schools throughout the country.

TRIBUTE TO LONGMEADOW'S DYNAMIC DUO

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize before my distinguished colleagues two talented tennis champions from Longmeadow, MA.

These two girls, Kate Leonard and Carolyn Knight, won the high school girls' tennis State championship in doubles on June 13. Many nonbelievers had written Kate and Carolyn off when they lost the second set despite leading 5 to 3 and the match was called off by darkness.

Those who really know these girls wisely had faith in Carolyn and Kate's ability to rise from the brink of defeat, look defeat in the eye, and conquer it. They did just that in the third set, capturing it in an exciting and heartstopping tiebreaker.

Kate and Carolyn believe in giving their spectators their money's worth, and again proved that they have nerves of steel when they trailed in the third set 5 to 3 and even faced two match points. Snatching victory from their opponents, Carolyn and Kate rose to the occasion and demonstrated inspired play.

Having nothing to lose, they crushed the ball with dazzling serve-and-volley play and capitalized on their opponents' mistakes. Carolyn and Kate proved not only do they have athletic talent and superior tennis skills, but also that they have the determination and drive to win, no matter how high the odds seem.

I would like to salute the accomplishment of Kate and Carolyn and ask that my honored colleagues do the same.

TRIBUTE TO ROMAN PUCINSKI

HON. DAN ROSTENKOWSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished public servant, Roman Pucinski of Chicago, IL, who is retiring at the end of June.

Born to Polish immigrants, Mr. Pucinski was instilled with a strong sense of pride and commitment to excellence. His strength of character manifested itself throughout his 14 years in Congress. While serving in the Congress from the 11th Congressional District, he was an effective and diligent worker, and a well respected member of the Illinois delegation.

Passing over 20 bills, many of Mr. Pucinski's major accomplishments came in the area of education. As chairman of the Subcommittee on General Education, he was responsible for the legislation establishing the Head Start Program. In addition, Mr. Pucinski, initiated a number of other programs aimed at granting Federal education aid for the disadvantaged.

As a World War II pilot, Mr. Pucinski also took a deep interest in aeronautical safety issues and was the author of legislation requiring air crash recorders, now known as "Black Boxes," to be put aboard all American airline carriers to aid in fact-finding after any air crash.

It is thus with great pleasure that I commend my friend, Roman Pucinski, as he concludes a most distinguished and successful career.

MEDIGAP INSURANCE COMPANY MISLEADS SENIORS IN MAILING

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a constituent recently sent me a letter he had received from Monumental General Insurance Group of Baltimore, MD, blaming the Federal Government for major increases in its Medigap premiums.

Baloney.

If Members have constituents receiving a similar letter, I would like to provide the following answer. Any constituent who gets a letter from this company would be well advised to shop around for a better policy. At least in California, there are better deals than offered by Monumental.

Following are the letters:

MONUMENTAL GENERAL
INSURANCE GROUP,
Baltimore, MD, May 10, 1993.

Re Medicare supplement rate change.

DEAR ——— ———: Effective January 1, 1993, the Federal Government has increased the deductibles and co-payments under the Medicare program. You have previously received information from Monumental Life Insurance Company outlining these increases and how your Medicare Supplement policy helps cover these charges.

Under the direction of the Federal Government, the state insurance departments enacted sweeping changes in 1992 to their Medicare Supplement insurance regulations. One of the impacts of these new regulations is that Monumental Life Insurance Company must now charge the same group rates to all residents of the same state. In the past, your rates were based on the national claims experience for your particular group.

The combined effect of the new regulations and your 1993 benefit increases result in the following premium rates.

Current Premium: $110.00.

New Premium: $183.20.

The rate change will apply to premiums due on or after July 1, 1993.

Please feel free to call our knowledgeable and courteous customer service representatives if you have any questions concerning your benefit or rate changes for 1993. Call us toll-free at 1-800-752-9797.

Thank you for allowing Monumental Life Insurance Company to serve your Medicare Supplement needs.

Sincerely,

DAVID COLLIER,
Assistant Vice President,
Direct Response Operations.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
Washington, DC, June 23, 1993.

DEAR ——— ———: Thank you very much for your letter regarding your Medicare supplemental insurance policy. I appreciate your contacting me about this matter.

It seems to me that the letter you received from the Monumental General Insurance Group is deceptive. The Monumental letter blames their large rate increases for 1993 on two actions taken by the Federal government. Neither of these changes should have resulted in such a large rate increase.

The Monumental letter suggests that the rate increase is a result of changes in Medicare law with regards to supplemental insurance policies enacted as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (OBRA 90). There is no reason why the provisions of OBRA 90 would require a company to raise their rates in order to be in compliance with the law.

According to the General Accounting Office, Monumental Life was consistently below target loss ratios in 1988, 1989, and 1990. Data was not available for more recent years, but if low loss ratios were a concern for Monumental Life, the more likely response would be for them to lower their premiums, rather than increase them.

The suggestion in the Monumental letter that attributes their rate increase to higher Medicare deductibles and copayments is also misleading. While Monumental raised their rates by 66 percent between 1992 and 1993, a survey of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of California shows a maximum increase of 14 percent during the same period of time.

Furthermore, I have researched the premiums charged by California AARP Prudential for Medicare supplemental insurance policies for 1993. Ten plans are offered, with premiums ranging from $46 to $147:

Plan A—$46.00.
Plan B—$71.50.
Plan C—$80.25.
Plan D—$77.50.
Plan E—$79.75.
Plan F—$96.75.
Plan G—$92.00.
Plan H—$101.00.
Plan I—$114.75.
Plan J—$147.00.

As you can see, even the most generous plan sold by AARP, Plan J, which includes a prescription drug benefit, is cheaper than the premium charged to you by Monumental Life.

I hope that you find this information useful. Please do not hesitate to contact me again if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

PETE STARK,
Chairman.

ASIA'S BALKAN WAR

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I include the following excerpt on Sri Lanka from the Wednesday, May 5, edition of the Boston Globe in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From the Boston Globe, May 5, 1993]

ASIA'S BALKAN WAR

In the new world order's current configuration, the island nation of Sri Lanka may come to be known as Yugoslavia East.

The spectacular and terrifying assassination of President Ranasinghe Premadasa—by a young suicide bomber who drove his bicycle into the chief of state—illustrates the pathology of ethnic and religious warfare that has tormented Sri Lanka for the past decade.

The assassin's mode of operation suggests that he was converted into a human bomb by the Tamil Tigers, the secessionist organization that has been fighting the central government relentlessly in a war distinguished by atrocities on both sides.

After years of social and political oppression at the hands of Sri Lanka's Buddhist Sinhalase majority (75 percent of the population), the Tamils (18 percent Hindu and 7 percent Muslim) took up arms in the northern and eastern provinces, where they constitute a majority. The political goal of the fanatical Tigers has been to establish a separate Tamil state in those provinces.

Other Tamil voices have propounded a solution that would achieve self-government within a unitary state, a formula that might satisfy the needs of the Tamil minority without provoking the Sinhalese majority to continue fighting for the preservation of Sri Lanka's territorial integrity.

The Elam Tamil Association of America, an organization of Tamils in the United States, proposes a federal constitution for Sir Lanka. The central government could implement such a constitution unilaterally. The Tigers might not reject a form of self-government just short of independent statehood, and Sinhalese hotheads would find it difficult to persuade their war-weary people to prolong a conflict that could be resolved constitutionally.

If such a solution is not tried, the United States should take the initiative and bring the conflict in Sri Lanka before the United Nations. Asian victims of ethnic or religious conflict deserve the same protection as European victims.

ON THE ONGOING TURMOIL IN AZERBAIJAN

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I have been following with regret and growing concern the rebellion in Azerbaijan. The uprising began on June 4, and some 70 persons are reported to have been killed so far. Insurgents led by military commander Surat Huseynov have essentially forced the downfall of the Popular Front government and have taken control of over half the country. Though most rebel forces are still outside the capital city of Baku, Huseynov has now publicly stated his intention to take all power in Azerbaijan. Meanwhile, though President Abulfaz Elchibey, the only democratically elected representative of the people of Azerbaijan, has not resigned, he has fled Baku to his home region of Nakhichevan. Azerbaijan's National Assembly, according to the latest dispatches, is urging him to return, but for the probable purpose of impeaching him.

The turmoil in Azerbaijan is extremely regrettable for many reasons. President Elchibey's election as president last June, which Helsinki Commission staff observed, was free and fair, and offered hope of Azerbaijan's future democratization. It is extremely disheartening now to watch him flee before armed rebels, who have disdained and trampled on the democratic process in their grasp for power.

Second, apart from Kyrgyzstan, Azerbaijan is the only Muslim republic of the former USSR which is not ruled today by former Communist Party leaders. The Popular Front government and President Elchibey represented a noncommunist past and, it was hoped, a noncommunist future. Instead, Haidar Aliev, former Communist Party and KGB boss of Azerbaijan, has returned to power through his election as chairman of parliament. He has pledged adherence to democratic norms, but his past careers frankly do not inspire confidence in his commitment to democracy.

Third, the uprising has placed in grave doubt any prospects for an early cease-fire in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Armenia, Azerbaijan, and the Armenians of Nagorno-Karabakh had just recently accepted a tripartite plan designed to end the fighting and begin negotiations. Now, unfortunately, it appears the resolution of the conflict will be delayed.

Fourth, there appears to be a growing power struggle between Surat Huseynov and Haidar Aliev. Though they at first seemed to be allies, Aliev has condemned Huseinov's stated intention of taking power in Azerbaijan. To complicate matters farther, ousted former President Ayaz Mutalibov, who has been in Moscow since his May 1992 power grab collapsed, has reportedly returned to Baku. It is possible that armed groups and individuals loyal to all these competing power seekers will begin attacking each other. In the worst case scenario, this could lead to civil war—which could give Russia a pretext to intervene while pleading the urgency of peacekeeping.

Mr. Speaker, the Popular Front government of President Elchibey has been beset by problems, both in the military and economic spheres. Calls to bring over political forces into policymaking, and the creation of a coalition government, deserve serious consideration in Azerbaijan's straitened circumstances. But the rebellion by Surat Huseynov brings discredit on himself and his allies. His actions have undermined, after a promising start, Azerbaijan's hopes of establishing a democratic tradition after seven decades of Soviet communist misrule, have bolstered tendencies to resort to arms as a way of resolving political crises, and have betrayed the cause of peace in a deeply troubled country.

AMERICAN GI FORUM OF CALIFORNIA HOLDS STATE CONVENTION

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the American GI Forum and its upcoming State convention to be held in Newark, CA, from June 25 to June 27. The American GI Forum has been a leader in identifying and correcting discrimination endured by Mexican-American veterans over the past 45 years. The forum now acts as a promoter of greater educational and employment opportunities and a protector of civil rights for all Hispanics.

The American GI Forum, equipped with more than 500 chapters in the United States and Puerto Rico and a volunteer force of dedicated leaders, works for greater participation in civic affairs, increased educational opportunities, higher employment, and equitable income and health services for all Hispanics.

The American GI Forum has been in the forefront of recent civil rights struggles. This includes the desegregation of schools, making voter registration more accessible, ensuring fair judicial proceedings, and reducing mass media stereotypes and distortions.

We have come a long way in reducing discrimination in the classroom, the workplace, and the courts. However, there is much still to be done to ensure that all Americans are treated equally. I hope my colleagues will join me in saluting the American GI Forum for protecting the rights of our Hispanic communities.

REV. A. RICHARD SMITH HONORED

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Rev. A. Richard Smith, a dedicated minister and tireless leader in his community. Pastor Smith, who founded Trinity Lutheran Church in Tullahoma, TN, is retiring after 41 years of faithful service. He is a long-time friend and mentor of mine, and he christened both of my children.

Pastor Smith is a graduate of Vanderbilt University in Nashville, and he attended Hamma Divinity School in Springfield, OH. In addition to leading Trinity Lutheran Church since its founding in 1953, he was a dean of the Cumberland District of the Southeastern Synod of the Lutheran Church in America and served on the executive committee of the synod's board of directors. He is also former secretary of the Lutheran Theological Southern Seminary in Columbia, SC.

Perhaps Pastor Smith's most outstanding accomplishment is his dedication not only to his own parishioners but to those people in his community who have suffered misfortune and deprivation. He established the first school for the mentally and physically handicapped in his area, and he helped organize halfway houses and units of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Trinity Lutheran Church and the entire Tullahoma community will greatly miss the leadership of this devoted minister and outreaching counselor. I join them in expressing my heartfelt gratitude and admiration for Pastor Smith's innumerable contributions to his community, and I wish him a relaxing and enjoyable retirement.

RENOWNED HEART SURGEON SEEKS STATION'S APPROVAL

HON. MICHAEL A. ANDREWS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. ANDREWS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, anyone who doubts the importance of the U.S. space station should read the following testimony of Dr. Michael DeBakey, distinguished surgeon and honored medical innovator who implanted the first artificial heart in a patient.

A winner of the United States' highest civilian honor, the Medal of Freedom, and the National Medal of Science, Dr. DeBakey testified before the House Space Subcommittee yesterday on the impact our space program has had on his research and ability to repair damaged hearts.

Most specifically, Dr. DeBakey discusses his current collaboration with NASA on a implantable heart pump for the nearly 100,000 Americans whose hearts need either pulmonary or systemic support.

Although he has been working on this device for nearly three decades, DeBakey credits his work with an engineer at the Johnson Space Center as the real turning point.

"Why do we need space exploration? You do not have to convince me. More progress was made in the 3 years I worked with the engineering team at NASA on LVAD than in the previous 35 years of effort . . . I believe we are very close to making a breakthrough that will revolutionize heart surgery."

The testimony of this exceptional surgeon and researcher is proof of the space station's importance, and I hope will encourage others to vote with me in support of the space station.

STATEMENT OF MICHAEL E. DEBAKEY, M.D., CHANCELLOR AND CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY, BAYLOR COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee, knowledge, science, and human advancement have always been a reflection of their time. Recorded history began some

5,000 years ago. From those earliest writings we know that humans wondered about their world and sought to learn more about it. The first treatise on surgery was written in Egypt about 2,700 B.C. by Imhotep, the Pharaoh's grand prime minister whose status was so great that after his death he was declared a god.

Surgery in western culture originated with the peoples of Greece and Asia Minor. Hipprocates, known as the father of medicine, was one of the first physicians to view medicine as a systematic science. Medicine and surgery achieved great peaks during the third and fourth centuries B.C., especially in Alexandria. But in the early history of Rome the story was different. Before the Romans conquered the Greeks in 146 B.C., medicine and surgery were considered such lowly pursuits that no Roman citizen would undertake them. Pliny the Elder wrote that because Romans had gotten along without doctors for more than 600 years, they should be able to survive without "the cult of Aesculapius," the Greek-Roman god of medicine, a reference to the medical community.

In the fourth century A.D., the Dark Ages, which lasted nearly an entire millennium, the pursuit of knowledge, new ideas, technology, and science was heresy. Miracles replaced medicine as the form of healing. Civilization regressed to an era of ignorance and fear.

These historical examples underscore the tenuous position science, medicine, and research—the quest for knowledge—sometimes hold in society. In the early Roman days and the later Middle Ages, the decline of medicine and science was due to ill intentions of societies' leaders, but to other priorities considered at the time as more important: conquest and power for the Romans and faith and religious predominance for citizens of the Middle Ages.

Today, the world and, at its forefront, the United States, are far more enlightened about the critical roles science, research, education, and medicine play in the welfare of our people and of our future.

But today our leaders—you among them—also face the issue of priorities. The Cold War that required much of our attention and resources for half a century is over. Defense as a priority is being replaced by increasingly urgent issues concerning our economic security, social well-being, and future welfare.

I am well aware that with each passing day our country's deficit makes our priorities more difficult to set and our choices harder to make. My profession of health care has been placed squarely under the microscope of fiscal scrutiny.

But I am here today not only as a physician and surgeon, but as an explorer, a researcher, a participant in today's quest for knowledge. Medicine, after all, is about exploration, the exploration of the human body. I am the explorer of a world composed of microscopic cells and a researcher of systems far more complex than mankind can create. The human body is a world of wonder and discoveries, and we have many, many more discoveries to make in medicine and in surgery.

In times of competing priorities, I hear calls to eliminate what some have called "frivolous big science" programs, such as a space station. Under deficit-imposed pressure, I hear "choices" described that pit possible cutbacks in vitally important programs, such as medicare and medical assistance to our elderly and disabled against so-called "big science" programs like a space station in a heated, either-or financial competition.

Better health care for our citizens is not at odds with a space station. As a physician, teacher, and explorer, I must emphasize that our space program and space station are not frivolous, because they may provide keys to solving some of the most vexing problems that affect our people. Health care is improved not only by such immediate proposals as providing more accessible care to our citizens, but also promoting the research that will lead to far-reaching advances in the field.

For example, you, our leaders, should not see programs such as Medicare and a space station as a choice. Rather, the goal should be to use the unique microgravity laboratory of a space station to research ways to treat or prevent the deteriorating physical conditions that affect the elderly and disabled.

Many health problems that affect the aged—bone density loss, breakdowns in immune response, changes in the cardiovascular system—also affect very young, very healthy astronauts once they are in weightlessness. A space station provides a facility unavailable on Earth to observe these processes and develop countermeasures that could be applicable to the aged and the feeble, as well as astronauts. Such advances could, in turn, potentially lower future health care costs.

More than anything else, I believe a space station will teach us about ourselves, about how humans adapt, live, and work in an entirely new and challenging environment. The space station is not a luxury any more than a medical research center at Baylor College of Medicine is a luxury.

If fiscal priorities do not allow research into the medical mysteries of the human body at the best available research centers, whether they are 200 miles outside of Washington, D.C. or 200 miles above Earth, we are in a worse and likely more prolonged national health care crisis than any of us have imagined.

One way we will ultimately overcome the economic problem associated with medical care is to obtain the knowledge needed to prevent diseases and find new means to treat patients, especially as our population ages. We cannot always predict the outcome of scientific activity, especially efforts as broad and untried as space. One reason some scientists and political leaders question the efficacy of space research is that we have had limited opportunity for multiple experimentations and trial runs in space. Significant return on science research requires an ability to acquire information in both quantity and quality.

Present technology on the Shuttle allows for stays in space of only about two weeks. We do not limit medical researchers to only a few hours in the laboratory and expect cures for cancer. We need much longer missions in space—in months to years—to obtain research results that may lead to the development of new knowledge and breakthroughs.

There are concrete examples of technologies awaiting long-term research in space, and they demonstrate the benefits a space station holds for medicine.

Tissue modeling—producing exact replicas of human tissues—is a relatively new field that promises important insights for cancer research, organ transplant research, and human virus culturing. But on Earth, we have only a two-dimensional understanding of how human cells work and replicate in the body. A tissue modeling device, called a rotating wall vessel, recently developed by NASA at the Johnson Space Center in Houston, imitates certain microgravity properties.

Quite simply, by emulating those microgravity processes, this device has grown the largest three-dimensional cultures of normal and cancerous human tissues ever developed outside the body. This new technology provides an impressive research tool that may greatly advance cancer research and may even allow for the development of transplantable human tissues. Demonstrations on the Space Shuttle have shown great promise for this culture system.

But, quite literally, its full potential won't get off the ground until there is a space station where it can be researched for long periods.

In another area, crystalline structures have important research applications for medicine, pharmacology, and biotechnology. Space-grown crystals are usually large, more developed, and more uniform than those grown on Earth. Earth-bound crystals tend to be distorted by convection and gravity and are therefore poorly suited for study.

The superior space-grown crystals allow for a more complete and exact analysis of their molecular and cellular structures. The analysis then can be used to design and test specific treatments for diseases. Protein crystals for research on the HIV virus, insulin, cancer, rheumatoid arthritis, and emphysema are only a few examples of experiments already flown on the Shuttle. All of them can significantly benefit from long duration access to microgravity on a space station.

Unexpected and unpredictable side benefits for the private sector have stemmed from the technological developments achieved by the U.S. space program since its inception, and many of these involved clinical medicine. Before they were developed, I couldn't have testified to you that if you fund the space program, this will be the result. And I can't tell you now that if you build a space station, you will specifically get this side benefit from some new technology or that side benefit. The only thing I can tell you is what we in medicine have received from space technology thus far. But I don't know how anyone could look at these benefits and imagine similar advances wouldn't occur in turn as a byproduct of a space station.

NASA did not develop these new medical aids, but it did develop and transfer these potential technologies to the private sector. In many cases, NASA researchers actively collaborated with scientists in private and public research laboratories to obtain beneficial results.

The space program's requirements for miniaturized and highly reliable instrumentation and sensors were the precursors of cardiac pacemakers. The development of bi-directional telemetry for satellites resulted in programmable pacemakers in which heart rate could be adjusted by the physician as necessary without additional surgery.

The need to monitor astronauts' vital signs while hundreds of thousands of miles away from Earth has led to medical telemetry for monitoring ward patients' vital signs. The same telemetry has permitted paramedics to save countless lives while en route to hospitals. Space telemetry also has spurred the development of "telemedicine" that allows clinical consultation and support in disaster-stricken areas worldwide. "Telemedicine" has opened health care opportunities to remote sites such as Native American reservations. Telemedicine is now being

adapted for long-distance medical specialty consultation and for medical education, and the result has the potential to lower health care costs.

Space imaging technology is used for computer-assisted tomography, or CAT scans, position-emission tomography, or PET scans, and Magnetic Resonance Imaging—technologies that diagnose tissue abnormalities without intrusive measures. Space imagery processing technology is used in the now common treatment known as "balloon angioplasty." This procedure makes use of a tiny balloon on the tip of a catheter that creates internal compression of narrowed heart arteries, opening them to improve circulation of the blood to the heart muscle. Heart attacks may be averted completely by this process.

These are just a few of the thousands of medical applications that have been derived from space technology and now touch lives daily. They were never expected when the space program began, and their original applications were not intended for the purposes that have now saved countless lives.

All of these advances are the serendipitous outcome of scientific and technological research. We investigate to uncover questions we do not yet know how to ask and do discover answers we never expected. These advances are now common, but they still deserve the label of recent. And the unexpected benefits of space exploration continue today. In my work they have been invaluable.

I have devoted my entire professional career to furthering knowledge in cardiovascular medicine and surgery. Before the first human ever flew in space, I was researching the development of a Left Ventricular Assist Device (LVAD) as a life support system for heart failure. This device assists the muscle-damaged heart in pumping blood and provides similar assistance for patients awaiting a hear transplant. The Institute of Medicine estimates that early in the next century, as many as 60,000 patients each year will require the support of an LVAD. If we include circulatory crippled patients, the number increases to 150,000 patients annually. Currently, the only means of circulatory support is through the use of large, complex and expensive pulsatile LVAD's that provide about one year of circulatory support. Such devices cost as much as $50,000 each and, therefore, are not practical for use of large populations.

I had been working on a non-pulsatile pump that could be compact enough and cost-efficient enough for widespread clinical use. Unfortunately, currently available heart pumps of this type have a limited life span of just a few days. Another motivation for the development of a simple LVAD system is the scarcity of available donor hearts. In the past, about 2,000 heart transplants were performed annually in the United States. In the future, fewer transplants will likely be performed each year, regardless of the search for donors and an expanded criteria for acceptance. A simple, lower cost, portable heart pump is vital for patients risking heart failure and its complications. If an appropriate system can be developed, transplants will be more successful or not always necessary; the synthesis of anti-rejection drugs can be more effective; and post-transplant complications may be minimized. Early LVAD designs, unfortunately, were experiencing fluid flow problems that damaged blood cells during pumping. I am a surgeon, a researcher, and an explorer, but not an engineer. I needed engineering help with the heart pump, but did not know where to go.

In 1984, a Johnson Space Center engineer named David Saucier was in heart failure. We performed a heart transplant on him. During his convalescence, Saucier and I discussed the similarities between the heart and a spacecraft life support system. Both feature closed-loop systems, pumping fluids at various rates and pressures. Both receive and act upon electric impulses. Both have extensive networks to carry messages and send commands to all parts of the vessel. Saucier returned to work at NASA and put together a four-person team to work with our investigators at the Baylor College of Medicine to develop a prototype unit for an LVAD that eventually would be implanted inside the chest, between the heart and aorta.

Using their knowledge of electronic control systems, computational fluid dynamics, miniaturized spacecraft pump designs, power-efficient small motor designs, computer modeling, and engineering design parameters, the NASA team has helped our Baylor researchers develop an axial flow device. It consists of a spinning impeller, a fixed flow inducer, and a fixed diffuser within a flow tube. The first stage flow inducer for the LVAD was adapted from downsizing a liquid hydrogen inducer used on a Shuttle main engine. The impeller has six blades and is designed to rotate at 10,000 to 12,000 revolutions per minute depending upon the required flow output. The flow tube has an internal diameter of 0.5 inches and a length of 2.25 inches. Rare earth magnets implanted in the impeller blades allow the impeller to act as the rotor of a brushless direct current motor. The motor controller uses a back electromotive force principle for commutation control.

One of the most serious problems with the LVAD design was hemolysis, or trauma to the red blood cells that can occur if conditions are not optimal. Using their state-of-the-art test equipment developed for use in spacecraft design, the NASA team explored sheer force factors acting on the blood as it passes through the tiny impellers and how they correlated to the speed of passage and pressures involved in the process.

The design strengths of the NASA/Baylor LVAD include the small size of the device enabling easy implantation, low power consumption, and absence of blood seals. Thrombus formation, or blood clotting, and blood leakage problems associated with the seals are therefore avoided.

Current pump performance has demonstrated the planned flow rate of 5 liters per minute against a pump head of 1000 mm-Hg while using 9 watts of power. In vitro hemolysis using cow blood tests has been reduced from a high value of .189 to the current value of .031 grams of liberated hemoglobin per 100 liters of blood pumped. Studies of a prototype unit in calves will continue through this summer. The eventual goal of the project is to perfect the device and to obtain Food and Drug Administration approval for clinical trials.

Why do we need space exploration? You do not have to convince me. More progress was made in the three years I worked with the engineering term at NASA on LVAD than in the previous 35 years of effort on the design and development of this heart pump. I believe we are very close to making a major breakthrough that will revolutionize heart surgery.

Space exploration is human exploration. The knowledge we gain in space is not only from sending people beyond Earth, but also from marshalling the human resources on Earth that make space flight possible. Such people, like David Saucier, come from a variety of science and engineering disciplines and dedicate their lives to the challenge of space and to applying their space expertise for the benefit of those on Earth. Their efforts affect fields far beyond the focus of NASA. They truly are conducting human exploration.

The reason we conduct research is not so much to come up with the right answers as to ask the right questions. The more questions we uncover, the better the research. In the history of science and technology development, the great advances were made by the single person who wondered why and sought to discover how. That is why we go into space. That is why we explore. That is the genius of humanity.

We can be sure of one thing. If we stop researching, searching for answers and asking more questions, we won't expand our store of knowledge, and we will not grow as a civilization. Our priorities may emphasize the bottom line today, but that may not be enough to reach the finishing line as a nation in the future.

Our space program is a symbol to the rest of the world that the United States looks to the future and plans to maintain its leadership role in science, technology, and research. It demonstrates that our leaders have the foresight to look beyond today's challenges and make a commitment to the promise of a better world. The space program, and specifically the space station, is an investment in knowledge that does not exist today and will not exist tomorrow without a commitment now.

We can't predict the outcome of scientific research or the knowledge to be gained. But what we can foresee is that no new knowledge, no new solutions to our concerns will be gained without it.

CLINTON VERSUS PEROT

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, the following Op-Ed by Philip Trezise, which appeared in yesterday's edition of the Washington Post points out fallacies in Ross Perot's arguments against the North American Free Trade Agreement. I recommend this for all of my colleagues and anyone else who is truly interested in an accurate picture of the impact of NAFTA.

CLINTON VERSUS PEROT: ON FREE TRADE, CLINTON HAS THE BETTER CASE

(By Philip Trezise)

The North American Free Trade Agreement has become a test of strength between Ross Perot and Bill Clinton—but time is on the side of Perot.

For the moment the president is understandably preoccupied with the fate of his economic plan and other problems. In due course, however, he will have to go to Congress for the votes to ratify the agreement made with Mexico and Canada.

Meanwhile, with the luxury of time, Perot has chosen to make opposition to NAFTA his cause. Whenever he is not attacking Clinton's competence and character, he is busily predicting the devastation of American industry if NAFTA is allowed to come into force.

This is a battle that Clinton can ill afford to lose. Perot may be afflicted with an incurable case of hubris, but the polls tell us that he remains a formidable political phenomenon. If he wins this one, the impact on the political scene can hardly be trivial.

On the merits, Clinton has overwhelmingly the better case. NAFTA is a good agreement. Much of the debate and all of Perot's emphasis have been on the feared employment consequences of free trade with a low-wage country like Mexico. All of the estimates of these consequences, and most especially the preposterous numbers offered by Perot, must be taken with wholesale skepticism. Right now, only Canada has more complete access to the U.S. market than Mexico. NAFTA's carefully phased and safeguarded elimination of the remaining U.S. barriers cannot possibly change matters very much.

The central feature of NAFTA is Mexico's quickening retreat from Third World economic dogmas. Here is a country until recently notable for its high levels of protection at the border, its distrust of foreign investment, its array of costly state enterprises and its perpetually poverty stricken, low-productivity agriculture. President Salinas, with NAFTA as his vehicle, has shown himself ready—in fact, anxious—to broaden and deepen his predecessor's start on a program of market reform. If NAFTA is anything, it is the endorsement by Mexico of the free market economics that the United States has been so industriously peddling in Latin America, Eastern Europe and elsewhere around the globe.

Consider that in NAFTA the Mexican authorities are committed to opening to foreign competition its hitherto fiercely protected farm sector. The NAFTA agriculture chapter was negotiated by Mexican and the United States with great caution in deference to the sensitivities on both sides of the border. Nevertheless, it will be the first genuine breakthrough anywhere in farm trade negotiations since the Second World War.

Again, to free international trade in services has been a U.S. goal for more than a decade. Under NAFTA, Mexico and Canada will agree to a set of core rules for the services trade stronger than those in the earlier U.S-Canada free trade pact and better than whatever may come out of the continuing negotiation, the so-called Uruguay Round.

Banking, financial and insurance services are treated separately in NAFTA, as demanded by the finance ministry bureaucracies. Mexico had the most to concede. It did so. After transition periods, American and Canadian financial institutions will have wide if not complete access to until now a largely closed Mexican market.

Cross-border land transportation services—trucking, bus and rail—are also treated separately. Once more, Mexico will do most of the liberalizing.

Foreign direct investment has been a Mexican phobia, as it has been in Latin America generally. Under NAFTA, Mexico will open to all comers new sectors, including petrochemical portions of the hitherto sacrosanct energy industry. In the investment chapter, Mexico explicitly abandons the Calvo doctrine, under which Latin American governments have long insisted that disputes with foreign investors could be decided only in local courts. In other respects the chapter goes well beyond what is hoped for from the Uruguay round. A U.S-Mexico tax treaty parallels the NAFTA investment provisions. And prior and comprehensive Mexican law for the protection of intellectual property goes along with NAFTA.

All these are Mexican "concessions," in the jargon used by trade negotiators. Actually, except for some quite small prospective benefits from reductions in American tariffs, Mexico could get practically all that is to be gained from NAFTA by its independent action. In that case, the disasters that Perot so fears would still follow.

Perot's antics have raised the NAFTA political stakes considerably. Perhaps that is as well. NAFTA is not a partisan issue. Clinton can look for Republican votes to help ratify an agreement that was negotiated, after all, by George Bush. Ratification, though, will be Clinton's achievement—and not a small one for him and for rationality in foreign affairs.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a very interesting article from the June 21 edition of Newsweek to the attention of the House. As many of my colleagues know, I have long been interested in promoting labor-management cooperation efforts, and I am the sponsor of legislation—H.R. 1529—which would remove current ambiguities in labor law which have called the legality of these so termed "employee participation programs" into question.

While the attached article presents a very positive endorsement of labor-management cooperation programs overall, it points out some of the real difficulties and challenges which are involved in setting the program up.

I also think it presents an indirect but good argument, against mandated, one-size-fits-all programs. The argument for mandated programs is built largely around the notion that labor-management cooperation is good, but without a statutory mandate not enough companies will recognize it as such or do it the right way.

This article suggests two key fallacies in the argument. First, companies need to be allowed to progress at their own pace on this, and to adapt programs to their own particular situations and workplace cultures. Second, American business writ large is coming to recognize the economic necessity of employee participation—note the article's closing paragraph in particular—and doesn't need to follow Washington's lead.

PLAYING WITH FIRE

(By Marc Levinson)

The 115 employees of Overly Manufacturing Co. had never seen anything like it. Amid rumors of layoffs, owners Terry and David Reese invited the workers at their Greensburg, Pa., company, along with their spouses, to a roast-beef buffet at the Garden Civil Center. After dessert came the entertainment: a 20-minute videotape making the case for greater worker participation—and promising that managers would listen to what workers had to say about making the company more efficient. "You'll tell us how it's supposed to be done rather than us telling you," said president Jon Harts, appearing on a 12-foot screen at the front of the hall. There'd be no guarantees; the only way to secure jobs was to keep overly competitive. As the workers filed out, each was offered a copy of the tape to take home and ponder.

On that cold night last February, Overly Manufacturing joined the most far-reaching economic trend of the 1990s, the restructuring of the American workplace. From Maine to California, regimented, standardized mass production is out. Flexibility, quality, low costs and quick response to customer needs are the orders of the day. To achieve those goals, employers big and small are enlisting frontline workers as active participants in rethinking the business, organizing the work and even hiring new employees (page 48). Washington is enthusiastic, too: Labor Secretary Robert Reich insists that worker participation is vital to improving the performance of U.S. business, and the Clinton administration's new commission on employee relations is looking at ways to promote it. The real battle over worker empowerment, however, is taking place not in Washington but in thousands of workplaces. There, tumult reigns as bosses used to giving orders and workers trained to follow them grope toward a new style of management. "It's like Pandora's box," Harts says. "You open up the door and everything comes out."

The poster children of the move to worker empowerment are household names like AT&T, General Electric and Hewlett-Packard. For these leading-edge companies, there is no alternative to radical change: foreign competition is so intense, customers' quality demands so stringent and product development so fast that a traditional hierarchical organization simply can't keep track of it all. But most Americans work in very different circumstances, far from the leading edge. The success of these small factories and machine shops, construction firms and service companies is even more crucial to America's economic future than the sagas of a few high-technology superstars, because smaller companies are where the new jobs are. As Overly Manufacturing's story reveals, transforming a small company can be as tough as transforming an IBM—and for the people involved, it can be every bit as traumatic.

There's nothing high tech about Overly's business. In an aging red-brick plant in the mountains of western Pennsylvania, the 105-year-old company makes doors for laboratories, dormitories, nuclear plants and government vaults, as well as metal roofs for structures like the Astrodome. Each door is custom designed, but the manufacturing process is pretty much unchanged since the 1950s: workers weld metal members to a steel skin, lay insulation around them, weld the other door skin on top and attach knobs, locks and hinges. Customers, mostly construction contractors, don't demand electronics-industry precision. Fast delivery isn't an issue, either. No one buys a $1,000 door on the spur of the moment.

DEEP TROUBLE

When brothers Terry and David Reese bought Overly from its longtime owner in 1991, they quickly made clear that they intended to change things. The Reeses envisioned building the staid, $12 million company into a $50 million company, and they believed that Overly's authoritarian, nose-to-the-grindstone culture couldn't accommodate such growth. They broke with tradition by giving workers monthly sales figures and quarterly financial reports to help them understand the company's woes. Harts, the 41-year-old door-industry veteran who runs the operation, told anyone who would listen that

the business was in deep trouble. With construction slow, other doormakers were entering Overly's niches, and prices had fallen by half. Articles in the business press convinced him worker empowerment might help.

Four months ago he took the plunge, naming a team of a dozen designers, salespeople, welders, press operators and plant foremen and giving them one assignment: take the company's new, low-cost method for making sound-retardant doors and get it into production. After a few days of training in teamwork, the members scoped out the task—and found it far more complex than any of them had imagined. Where to put the line? Team members found ways to eliminate piles of metal taking up floor space. Then a consultant suggested putting the entire operation in one small area and moving workers among the different jobs. The team was enthusiastic, but some supervisors and coworkers were not: having press operators install sound insulation would complicate relations with the Steelworkers' union. Production planning got complicated, too. While the team had figured on building doors no wider than four feet, salespeople were bringing in orders for larger doors. "It's nice to talk about, 'Let's make only 36-inch and 48-inch doors,' but that's not going to happen," interjected designer Bill Hugus, the team leader, at the group's weekly meeting. When the equipment arrived, the first doors off the new line took far too long to assemble, blowing the cost projections.

Things were even more tense elsewhere in the plant. A separate team had taken on one of Overly's chronic problems, backups in the shop that makes heavy bank-vault and blast doors. After three months of discussion, the welders, engineers and salespeople proposed installing an overhead crane, allowing welders to move two-ton doors without long waits for a lift truck. The objections were instant. How much time would be saved? Isn't the roof too low? Wouldn't individual welders hog the crane? In management meetings, executives' reviews were scathing. Instead of praise, the team received an unwanted assignment to gather yet more data. The discouragement in Overly's sole conference room was almost palpable. Said Ken Guidas, a second-generation Overly welder, "It's going to take a lot longer than anyone thought to get it accomplished."

ATOM BOMB

If these first stabs at worker participation were frustrating to Overly's workers, they were alarming to managers. "There's so much going on it's like an atom bomb ready to explode," said production manager Rick Brown, who came to Overly as a draftsman 16 years ago. Suddenly, everybody had ideas and suggestions. Telling the troops to knock it off and get back to work was no longer an option. Managers saw the company spiraling into self-directed anarchy. "I know there's a customer there who needs his product and I have responsibility for getting it to him," fretted plant manager Mike McConville. "I knew I could get it to him. I don't know that anymore." Gene James, the bearded 48-year-old who runs the company's computer systems, saw confusion spreading fast. "There's some vague idea that Overly wants to become a new democratic organization, empowering people," he said "But we've lost the old structure before the new structure is in place, and the chaos scares the shit out of me." Such hesitations only added to workers' doubts about the depth of Overly management's commitment to change. "Every time we came up with what we thought was a good idea, somebody higher up in the company thought it wasn't a good idea," complained Joe Smith, a computer programmer. One team even resorted to guerrilla warfare. After managers nixed its proposal to scrap the cards that engineers used to record the time spent on each job, the team arranged to collect the cards—and store them under a desk. Months elapsed before managers realized that the supposedly vital data weren't being logged into the computer.

After four months, teamwork no longer seems like such a hot idea to many at Overly. "Ideas are presented to upper management, and we don't know how fast they're going to be implemented," says union leader Tim Crossman, a press operator. "That's probably the biggest problem we have right now. Things are put on the back burner." Orders are slow and some white-collar workers have been laid off, souring the atmosphere. Although the union has filed no objections, older workers are resisting the pressure to learn several jobs. Most confusing of all is the slowly dawning recognition that the chaos will have no end, that being an innovative, high-quality, low-cost manufacturer is not a one-shot effort. "We upped the hours, increased sales and thought we were doing the right thing," says production manager Brown. "They said it wasn't good enough. People aren't sure now what's expected of them." Some are ready to dump employee involvement altogether.

Co-owner Terry Reese counsels patience. It takes a while, especially when you've been in an environment where it's 'Sit down, shut up and do what I tell you'," he says. And the chaos has not been without payoffs. Perhaps the biggest has been better communication between the blue-collar folks on Overly's plant floor and the engineers upstairs, who, thanks to team meetings, are paying more heed to the difficulties of manufacturing their designs. The myriad small suggestions have helped to shave costs by reducing inventory, improving storage and repositioning equipment. And earlier this month the first regular production run rolled off the new-product team's sound-retardant door line. "The product looks great!" Harts exults. "It's going to knock the market dead."

Maybe. Like many another company, Overly has learned that a total corporate makeover doesn't guarantee profits—and that a partial makeover is an oxymoron. But by putting its emphasis on using people better instead of loading up on fancy machinery, Overly is riding one of the most promising trends in U.S. business today. Amid his company's turmoil, Terry Reese offers a prediction: "In 10 years, anybody who runs a business on the hierarchical model isn't going to be in business." A lot of futures depend on his being right.

YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT OF 1993

HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, today, I join my Arizona colleague in the Senate, Mr. MCCAIN, in introducing the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement of 1993. The bill is identical to legislation which he introduced last year, and which was passed by the Senate.

The legislation represents a negotiated settlement to resolve the water rights claims among the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, the city of Prescott, the Chino Valley Irrigation District, the State of Arizona, and the United States. The agreement provides for the continuation in perpetuity of the tribe's existing water service agreement with the city of Prescott, assures the city of Prescott the ability to not only continue that service agreement but also the ability to acquire water supplies to supply its own future development, and clarifies the water rights of Granite Creek for the district.

The cost of this settlement is estimated by the CBO to be $5 to $9 million over the next 5 years. During the Senate hearing last year on the bill, the administration testified that the cost of this settlement to the United States is, "probably the lowest-cost way of providing water to the Tribe in settlement of their water claims." As important, the legislation provides for the deauthorization of the $30 million in the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act of 1990 authorized for an alternative to provide water to the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe.

I commend the parties for their work to reach this settlement, as well as Senator MCCAIN for his work in this matter, and urge the favorable and timely consideration of the bill.

A section-by-section summary of the legislation follows:

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. —

Section 1 cites the Short Title as the "Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act of 1993."

Section 2 (a) enumerates Congressional Findings that:

(1) the policy of the United States, in fulfillment of its trust responsibility to Indian tribes, is to promote Indian self-determination and economic self-sufficiency and to settle, wherever possible, water rights claims of Indian tribes without lengthy and costly litigation;

(2) meaningful Indian self-determination and economic self-sufficiency depend on the development of viable Indian reservation economies;

(3) quantification of rights to water and development of facilities needed to utilize tribal water supplies effectively is essential to the development of viable Indian reservation economies, particularly in arid western states;

(4) in 1935 the United States established a reservation for the Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe in Arizona adjacent to the city of Prescott;

(5) proceedings to determine the full extent of the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe's water rights are pending before Arizona Superior Court as part of the general adjudication of the Gila River system and source;

(6) recognizing that final resolution of the general adjudication will take years and entail great expense to all parties, prolong uncertainty as to the Tribe's full water entitlement and the availability of water to fulfill that entitlement, and impair orderly planning and development by the Tribe and Prescott, the Tribe, Prescott, the Chino Valley Irrigation District, Arizona and the United States have sought to settle claims to water between and among them;

(7) the Tribe, Prescott, the Chino Valley Irrigation District, Arizona and the United States have negotiated a Settlement Agreement to resolve all claims between and

among them and provide the Tribe with long term, reliable water supplies;

(8) under the Settlement Agreement, water made available to the Tribe under an existing water service contract between the Tribe and Prescott will be secured, the water service agreement will be continued in perpetuity, and the Tribe's continued on-reservation use of water for municipal and industrial, recreational and agricultural purposes will be provided for;

(9) to advance Federal Indian policy goals and fulfill the U.S. trust responsibility to the Tribe, it is appropriate for the United States to participate in implementing the Settlement Agreement and contribute funds to firm up Prescott's and the Tribe's long-term water supplies;

(10) providing funds for the acquisition and development of replacement water for the Tribe and for Prescott in exchange for Tribe's contract for Central Arizona Project (CAP) water and Prescott's CAP subcontract is a cost-effective means to ensure reliable, long-term water supplies for the Tribe and to promote efficient, environmentally sound use of available water supplies in the Verde River basin.

(b) declares the purposes of the legislation to be:

(1) to approve, ratify and confirm the Settlement Agreement among the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, the city of Prescott, the Chino Valley Irrigation District, the State of Arizona and the United States;

(2) to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute and perform the Settlement Agreement;

(3) to authorize the actions and appropriations necessary for the United States to fulfill its legal and trust obligations to the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe as provided in the Settlement Agreement and this Act;

(4) to authorize appropriation of such sums as may be agreed upon by the Secretary, the city and the Tribe as necessary for the Secretary to acquire the contract of the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe for 500 acre-feet of CAP water and the subcontract of the city of Prescott for 7,167 acre-feet of CAP water for use in settlement of water rights of other Indian tribes having claims to the water in the Salt and Verde River system.

(5) to require that expenditures of such appropriations by the Tribe and by Prescott for the acquisition and/or development of replacement water supplies in the Verde River basin shall not be inconsistent with the goals of the Prescott Active Management Area, preservation of riparian habitat, flows and biota of the Verde River and its tributaries;

(6) to authorize the Secretary to substitute all or part of CAP Indian and non-Indian municipal and industrial priority water acquired pursuant to this Act for CAP water of agricultural or municipal and industrial priority acquired by the Secretary pursuant to Public Law 101-628, the Fort McDowell Indian Community Water Rights Settlement Act, and allocated to that Community; and,

(7) to repeal Section 406(k) of Public Law 101-628 which authorized $30,000,000 in appropriations for the Acquisition of land and water resources in the Verde River basin and for the development thereof as alternative or replacement water for the Fort McDowell Indian Community.

Section 3 defines the terms "CAP" (Central Arizona Project); "CAWCD" (Central Arizona Water Conservation District); "Community"; "CVID" (Chino Valley Irrigation District); "Prescott AMA" (Active Management Area); "Prescott"; "Reservation"; "Secretary"; "Settlement Agreement"; "Tribe"; and "Water Service Agreement".

Section 4(a) approves, ratifies and confirms a Settlement Agreement among the Yavapai-Prescott Tribe, the city of Prescott, the Chino Valley Irrigation District, the State of Arizona and the United States.

(b) requires that the Settlement Agreement ensure that water service to be provided to the Tribe under the Water Service Agreement is secure in perpetuity. Notwithstanding the provisions of 25 U.S.C. 81, the Secretary is authorized and directed to approve the Water Service Agreement with a perpetual term.

Section 5(a) authorizes the Secretary to acquire the CAP contract of the Tribe and the CAP subcontract of the city of Prescott in exchange for funds authorized to be appropriated in section 6.

(b) gives the Secretary the discretion to allocate CAP water acquired under 5(a) to the Fort McDowell Indian Community in lieu of any water he may have previously acquired from the Harquahala Valley Irrigation District and allocated to the Community, and to reallocate the HVID water to one or more other Arizona Indian tribes, bands, or communities with claims to the waters of the Salt and Verde River system.

(c) provides that water acquired by the Secretary shall retain its original CAP priority and allows the Secretary to reassign HVID water either with an agricultural or converted agricultural water priority. It further provides that the allocattee of such water, or the Secretary, shall pay CAWCD the associated operation, maintenance and replacement charges, and that any other charges associated with the water shall be non-reimbursable.

(d) requires the Secretary, in determining allocation and repayment costs of the CAP, to exclude costs associated with the acquired water from the CAWCD's repayment obligation, thus reflecting the change in the acquired water's category from CAP municipal and industrial water to CAP Indian water.

Section 6(a) requires the Secretary to establish a Verde River Basin Water Fund to provide replacement water for the CAP water relinquished by the Tribe and by Prescott. All moneys in the Fund shall be available without fiscal year limitations.

(b) provides that the Fund shall consist of moneys appropriated to it pursuant to the authorization in section 9(a) and any moneys returned to it pursuant to section 6(d).

(c) requires the Secretary to pay from the Fund to the Tribe and to Prescott, subsequent to the publication of findings pursuant to section 12(a), an amount equal to the number of acre-feet of CAP water relinquished times a value to be negotiated by the Secretary with the Tribe and Prescott, respectively, as provided in section 9(a), together with interest as provided in section 9(b).

(d) requires, as a condition to receiving any funds for CAP water relinquished, that the Tribe and Prescott agree, by contract with the Secretary, to (1) establish trust accounts for the funds; (2) to use the funds consistent with the purposes set forth in section 7; (3) to provide for audits of the trust around and, (4) to provide for repayment to the United States, with interest, any funds found not to have been used consistent with the purposes set forth in section 7.

Section 7(a) limits the use of funds paid to the city of Prescott to defraying expenses associated with the investigation, acquisition or development of alternative sources for such water. "Alternative sources" is defined to include, but not be limited to, retirement of agricultural land and acquisition of associated water rights, development of ground water resources outside the Prescott Active Management Area, and artificial recharge.

(b) limits the use of funds paid to the Tribe to defraying its water service costs under the Water Service Agreement or developing and maintaining facilities on-reservation for water and effluent use.

(c) bars the Tribe and Prescott from distributing any money from the Fund in the form of per capita payments or dividends.

(d) exempts the United States for liability for any claim or cause of action arising from the use of funds by the Tribe or by Prescott, effective with payment of such funds pursuant to section 6(c).

Section 8 requires the Secretary, the Tribe and Prescott to comply with all applicable Federal environmental and State environmental and water laws in developing alternative water sources pursuant to section 7(a). Development of such alternative sources shall not be inconsistent with the goals of the Prescott Active Management Area, preservation of riparian habitat flows and biota of the Verde River and its tributaries.

Section 9(a)(1) authorizes appropriation of such sums as may be required to meet to amount agreed upon by the Secretary, the city of Prescott and the Tribe as necessary for the acquisition of the CAP contract of the Tribe and the CAP subcontract of the city of Prescott, plus interest in accordance with subsection 9(b).

(a)(2) authorizes appropriation of such sums as may be necessary, but not to exceed $200,000, to the Secretary for the Tribe's costs associated with judicial confirmation of the settlement.

(a)(3) authorizes such sums as may be necessary to provide for the study required under section 11(d).

(a)(4) authorizes such sums as may be necessary to establish, maintain and operate the gauging station required under section 11(e).

(b) provides for interest to accrue on the amounts authorized in (a)(1) beginning October 1, 1993, or the date of the agreement referred to in (a)(1) is entered into, whichever last occurs, to accrue until appropriated, at rates determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the average market yield on outstanding Federal obligations of comparable maturity.

(c) provides for the State of Arizona to contribute $200,000 to the trust account established by the Tribe pursuant to the Settlement Agreement and section 6(d) for uses consistent with section 7.

(d) repeals subsection 406(k) of the Act of November 28, 1990, the Fort McDowell Indian Water Rights Settlement Act. The subsection authorized $30,000,000 for the acquisition of land and water resources in the Verde River basin and development thereof as alternative or replacement water for the Fort McDowell Indian Community.

Section 10(a) provides that the benefit realized by the Tribe and its members under the Settlement Agreement and this Act constitute full satisfaction of all members' past, present and future claims to water rights (including ground water, surface water and effluent) under Federal and State laws, and that nothing in the Act recognizes or establishes any right of any tribal member to water on the reservation.

(b) authorizes and requires the Tribe and the Secretary, as a condition precedent to implementation of the Act, to waive and release all claims of water rights or injuries to

water rights (including ground water, surface water and effluent) from and after the effective date of the Act, which the Tribe and its members may have against the United States, the State of Arizona or any of its agencies or political subdivisions or against any other person, corporation, or municipal corporation, under federal or state law, except as provided in section 9(d).

(c) bars the United States, in its own right or on behalf of the Tribe, from asserting any claims arising under federal or state law based upon water rights or injuries to water rights of the Tribe and its members, against the State of Arizona or any of its agencies or political subdivisions, or against any other person, corporation or municipal corporation, except as provided in section 9(d).

(d) reserves the right of the Tribe, and the United States on behalf of the Tribe, to assert past and future water rights claims as to all reservation lands if the requirements of section 12(a) are not timely met and the Act does not become effective.

(e) provides that the U.S. District Court for the District of Arizona shall have original jurisdiction of all actions arising under this Act, the Settlement Agreement and the Water Service Agreement, including review pursuant to title 9, U.S. Code, of any arbitration award under the Water Service Agreement.

(f) asserts the right of the Tribe, or the United States on behalf of the Tribe, to assert and maintain any claims for the breach or enforcement of the Settlement Agreement or the Water Service Agreement.

(g) states that this Act shall have no effect on the water rights or claims related to any trust allotment located outside the exterior boundaries of the reservation of any member of the Tribe.

(h) states that payments made to Prescott under the Act shall be in full satisfaction of any claims which Prescott may have that are related to the allocation, reallocation, relinquishment or delivery of CAP water.

Section 11(a) waives the sovereign immunity of the United States and the Tribe with respect to any lawsuit brought in Federal District Court relating only and directly to the interpretation or enforcement of the Settlement Agreement or this Act. In the event Prescott submits a dispute under the Water Service Agreement to arbitration or seeks review by the United States District Court for the District of Arizona of an arbitration award under the Water Service Agreement, any claim by the Tribe to sovereign immunity from such arbitration or review is waived.

(b) bars the United States from making any claims or assessments against any of the Tribe's reservation lands for reimbursement of costs arising out of the implementation of the Settlement Agreement or this Act.

(c) authorizes the Secretary, in consultation with the Tribe, to establish a ground water management plan for the reservation which, except as necessary to be consistent with the Water Service Agreement, Settlement Agreement and this Act, will be compatible with the ground water management plan in effect for the Prescott Active Management Area. In establishing a ground water management plan, the Secretary may consult with the Arizona Department of Water Resources or the Prescott Active Management Area Director.

(d) authorizes and directs the Secretary to study the sources and costs of water supplies which may be available to fulfill the trust responsibility of the United States to the Tonto Apache Tribe of Arizona with respect to water. Sources to be studied shall include water service from the town of Payson, Arizona. The study is to be commenced within 180 days after enactment of this Act and shall be completed within one year after it is commenced. Copies of the study shall be provided to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

(e) directs the Secretary, acting through the U.S. Geological Survey, to establish, maintain and operate a gauging station at the State Highway 89 bridge across Granite Creek adjacent to the reservation to assist the Tribe and the Chino Valley Irrigation District in allocating the surface flows of Granite Creek as provided in the Settlement Agreement.

Section 12(a) makes the effectiveness of the Tribe's and the United States' waiver of claims authorized in section 10(b) contingent upon the Secretary publishing in the Federal Register a statement of findings that:

(1) the Secretary has executed contracts for the acquisition of the Tribe's CAP contract and the city of Prescott's CAP subcontract as provided in section 6(d);

(2) the Arizona Superior Court has approved, no later than December 31, 1994, a stipulation providing for dismissal of the Tribe's water rights claims, such approval condition upon appropriation and deposit into trust accounts of funds authorized to be paid the Tribe and the City of Prescott in section 9(a)(1);

(3) the Settlement Agreement has been modified to the extent it may be in conflict with this Act and has been executed by the Secretary;

(4) the State of Arizona has appropriated and deposited into the Tribe's trust account $200,000 as required by the Settlement Agreement.

(b) provides that if the actions described in paragraphs 12(a)(1), (2), (3), and (4) have not occurred by December 31, 1995, any contract between Prescott and the United States entered into pursuant to section 6(d) shall not thereafter be effective, any funds appropriated pursuant to section 9(a)(1) shall revert to the Treasury, and any funds appropriated by the State of Arizona pursuant to the Settlement Agreement shall be returned by the Tribe to the State of Arizona.

Section 13(a) disclaims any interpretation of the Settlement Agreement and this Act as quantifying or otherwise adversely affecting the land and water rights, claims or entitlements to water of any Arizona Indian tribe, band or community, other than the Tribe.

(b) disclaims any interpretation of this Act as affecting the water rights or the water rights claims of any Federal agency other than the Bureau of Indian Affairs on behalf of the Tribe.

THE UNITED STATES MUST AVOID THE BOSNIAN QUAGMIRE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, the devastating civil war continues to plague Bosnia, and we are confronted with daily reminders of the terrible price this conflict is exacting on civilians. Previously, the Clinton administration advocated lifting the arms embargo and initiating allied air strikes, but the European Community rebuffed these proposals. Now the President, in his eagerness to contribute to the U.N. effort to stop the killing, has offered United States troops to Macedonia ostensibly to prevent the conflict from spreading. In light of this recent decision, I urge my colleagues to read the following editorial which discusses the probably futility of any form of United States armed intervention in the Balkans.

The editorial follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Apr. 29, 1993]

THE BOSNIAN WAR: EASIER TO GET IN THAN TO GET OUT

(By Stephen Chapman)

Bill Clinton knows it is extremely foolish to jump head first into a bog of quicksand. So if he ventures in, it will be one step at a time, in the touching confidence that he can always jump out if he should start to sink.

The calls for American military intervention in Bosnia grow louder and more numerous every day. Margaret Thatcher says the West has the duty "not to appease the aggressor but to fight him." Holocaust survivor and Nobel laureate Elie Wiesel declared at last week's dedication of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, "We must do something to stop the bloodshed in that country!" Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, says anyone who opposes Western action is guilty of "moral cowardice."

The administration, which is supposed to unveil its new policy next week, has sounded alternately warm and cool to the idea. Clinton announced Monday that the United States and its allies need "a stronger policy" in the Balkans. But the next day, Secretary of State Warren Christopher insisted that any proposal to intervene would have to pass "some very severe tests."

At this stage, Clinton clearly isn't willing to send American ground troops to Bosnia, but he also resists the option of staying out entirely. His most likely choice is something in between—launching air strikes against Serbian gun positions in Bosnia, supplying arms to the Bosnian Muslims or both.

This is a compromise on the order of jumping halfway across a chasm. It goes far enough to get in trouble but not far enough to get someplace worth going. It offers little chance of ending the bloodshed in the Balkans, while creating the real possibility we will be pulled further into the fight.

The assumption of those advocating air power is that it can do serious damage to the Serbs, who will be cowed into submission at the first show of American might: It's safe, quick and easy.

Oh, no, it's not. Knocking out the artillery that have been shelling cities is a formidable job. The Serbian guns are small, highly mobile, easily camouflaged and hard to see in the mountainous forests of Bosnia, where hiding places abound. Remember the difficulty the U.S. had locating and destroying Saddam Hussein's Scuds—fat targets sitting in desert terrain.

What do we use to hit the Serbs? B-52s could engage in saturation bombing, but only at the price of killing lots of innocent civilians. Attack helicopters could try to search out Serbian positions, but they need soldiers on the ground to be most effective and, in any case, would be highly vulnerable to hostile fire.

As Adm. David Jeremiah, vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warns, "It's not simple or easy to use air strikes in guerrilla warfare against lightarmed partisans moving

around the countryside." No one has managed to unearth an example from history of a guerrilla force being effectively coerced by air power alone.

The Serbs have taken their share of casualties in this war. They are not going to collapse in tears at the sight of their own blood—particularly when the U.S. has already ruled out what they fear most, a ground invasion.

Arming the Muslims has its own drawbacks. First, it would undoubtedly spur the Serbs into a frenzy of violence to get everything they can before the weapons arrive. Among the targets would be UN peacekeeping troops guarding relief convoys. Second, getting the arms to the intended recipients could be hard: They may have to be trucked across territory controlled by Croats, who have their own reasons to prefer poorly armed Muslims.

Lifting the arms embargo also would prolong the agony by helping the Muslims to keep fighting—which is clearly a higher priority with Bosnian leaders than saving Muslim lives by negotiating a settlement. The "humanitarian" policy of sending ordnance to Bosnia may increase the death toll without changing the outcome.

Those who favor intervention say this approach will work. The question they never answer is: What if it doesn't? Can the U.S. enter the war on one side, watch its initial efforts fail, shrug and say, "Never mind"? Not likely. Raising the ante in a war is a lot easier than lowering it.

And by that time, we may have to deal with maddening complications, such as American POWs in Serbian hands or Serbian-sponsored terrorism against American targets. Then the only option left will be putting U.S. ground troops into the middle of a fratricidal civil war to fight an enemy who can melt into the population—Vietnam and Lebanon revisited.

Clinton may believe he can step just so far into the Bosnian war and then get out whenever he wants. But the best way to avoid drowning in quicksand is to stay away from it.

ARRIVAL OF HOCKEY IN SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, in the fall of 1993, the State of West Virginia will welcome it's second minor league hockey team, the Huntington Blizzard. The sport first arrived in West Virginia last year with the maiden season of the Wheeling Thunderbirds and met with phenomenal success. Hockey, often dubbed as the sport of the 1990's, has truly become very popular in the Mountain State. During the drive to bring minor league hockey to Huntington, more than 1,400 pledges were taken for season tickets.

Thanks to the efforts of Mr. Jim Burlew and others, who worked tirelessly for months to promote the addition of a new franchise in the region, the Huntington Blizzard is expected to meet with tremendous success in the coming year. The team will field 34 home games during the upcoming season, and many West Virginians expect a friendly in-State rivalry to develop between the Blizzard and the Wheeling Thunder birds.

Undoubtedly, the arrival of hockey in Huntington will mean jobs and economic opportunity to the community. In an area with a wonderful sports tradition, the new team is indeed a welcome addition that will improve the quality of life in southern West Virginia. I salute the dedicated men and women, who helped to bring this new franchise to the State, for their hard work on behalf of this successful campaign. They deserve our recognition and respect for their commitment to economic development and to their community.

SERVING NOTICE

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the rules of the Democratic Caucus, I wish to serve notice on my colleagues that I may seek less than an open rule for the consideration by the House of Representatives of the bill H.R. 2010, the National Service Trust Act of 1993.

LEGISLATION TO SIMPLIFY ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECIPIENTS OF AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND MEDICAID

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer very simple legislation to simplify eligibility requirements for recipients of aid to families with dependent children [AFDC] and Medicaid.

I was contacted 2 years ago by Ms. Donna Whiteman, secretary of the Kansas Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, who advised me that Federal law requires every adult member of a family to attest personally to their U.S. citizenship in order to qualify for AFDC and Medicaid. The law also requires the adult to formally declare that any newborn child is a U.S. citizen, even if the infant is born in the United States. These two requirements delay unnecessarily benefits to eligible individuals. According to Secretary Whiteman, the law creates a tremendous potential for purely technical errors. The problem is particularly acute in rural areas like my district in eastern Kansas, where families may have to travel a considerable distance to reach the nearest Social Security office.

Congress recognized this problem in the 1990 farm bill, when we amended the Food Stamp Program, with support from the administration, to allow a single household member to attest to the citizenship status of all members of the household. In addition, in the case of a newborn child, the farm bill provision permitted an adult to sign a declaration on behalf of the child no later than the date of the next redetermination of the eligibility of the family or household.

Last year, I contacted the Department of Health and Human Services' Administration for Children and Families, where officials informed me they would support a similar revision to the AFDC and Medicaid programs. I introduced such legislation in the House, and Senator BOB DOLE introduced a similar measure in the Senate, where he successfully inserted his language in the Revenue Act of 1992. President Bush vetoed the tax bill, however, which is why we are at it again in the 103d Congress.

I was pleased that the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [OBRA] of 1993, which the House passed on May 27, included this revision to the AFDC Program. Since all AFDC recipients are automatically eligible for Medicaid, the OBRA provision nearly solves the problem. I am introducing my bill, however, in the hope that during conference on the reconciliation bill, we can amend the language to explicitly include Medicaid.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very minor change. It does not increase welfare rolls. The bill simply allows this country's less fortunate, those already eligible for AFDC and Medicaid, especially newborn children, to obtain benefits more quickly. I urge its adoption.

IN MEMORIAM: MAYOR DAVE KARP

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, a spirited and dedicated leader has been lost by San Leandro and San Francisco's East Bay. Mayor Dave Karp recently passed away at his home.

Dave Karp will be remembered in many fond and loving ways by his wife Marcia, and their children, Dennis and Judy. But today, I would like to remember Mayor Dave Karp.

Mayor Karp's enthusiasm for public service was always apparent. Mayor Karp was elected to the San Leandro City Council in 1982. He became mayor of San Leandro in 1986, and was reelected in 1990. Mayor Karp was very active in the U.S. Conference of Mayors, focusing on transportation issues.

"Mayor Karp was a true friend and leader of the U.S. Conference of Mayors," said J. Thomas Cochran, executive director, U.S. Conference of Mayors. "He was elected to the leadership of the organization by his fellow mayors and worked hard to build the organization and give it a strong voice on urban transportation issues. We will miss his presence and appreciate his contributions."

Jerry Abramson, mayor of Louisville, KY, and incoming USCM president remembers the mayor this way. "Dave Karp was a reliable and conscientious contributor to the work of the Conference of Mayors, and a good example of the creative and energetic leadership of America's cities. We will miss him, and send our sincere condolences to Mrs. Karp and the people of San Leandro."

Mayor Karp lobbied Washington in support of local projects. "Mayor Dave Karp was a strong advocate for his city and tireless in his pursuit of Federal support for San Leandro's

needs," said Dick Sullivan, former staff director for the House Public Works Committee. "He stood out as a clear voice for California and for local governments, and was a well-known visitor to Congress. He fought the good fight for his people and always remembered his friends, just as we will always remember him."

Mr. Speaker, Mayor Karp was a dedicated public servant. He worked tirelessly on behalf of what he believed in and for the City of San Leandro. We are going to miss him in the East Bay.

THE COOPERATIVE INTERJURISDICTIONAL RIVERS ACT OF 1993

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 23, 1993

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Act of 1993. The bill is intended to take an important step forward in preserving and protecting the future well-being of the interjurisdictional rivers of the United States, and the fishery resources of those rivers.

THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Interjurisdictional rivers flow between, or are common to, two or more State boundaries or a State. These rivers form large ecosystems that are important to the Nation in terms of both their economic and intrinsic values.

Individual State natural resource agencies have difficulty managing these rivers because, when State boundaries are crossed, State-sponsored scientific investigations are hampered, as is development of management strategies of a scale and scope sufficient to address problems. Consequently, these rivers are often left without management continuity and their ecosystems are threatened by potential mismanagement, or by complete lack of management. A federally supported, cooperative interjurisdictional resource management strategy involving the States is needed to correct this situation.

Interjurisdictonal rivers and associated wetlands provide habitat critical to fish and wildlife, including but not limited to fish, birds, mammals, endangered species, and animal communities of unique biological diversity. These species are unique in that their movements transcend political boundaries. Even more unique are riverine fish which, unlike birds and mammals, are confined within the water medium.

These same waters provide conduits for most of the Nation's industrial and domestic wastes, and for transport of the Nation's raw materials and manufactured goods. Consequently, large rivers and large river fisheries are impacted, both directly and indirectly, by a wide variety of waterway developments—many of which are Federal—including navigation, flood control, water level fluctuation, power generation, irrigation, and water depletion. These developments are accelerating and increasingly degrading large rivers and large river fishery habitats.

As a result, many of the Nation's once rich assemblages of riverine fish fauna and habitats have been lost, and many formerly abundant native fish species are now threatened or depleted. The fact that many of the impacting developments are federally sponsored requires a new federal role in coordinating Federal and State cooperative fishery research and management on interjurisdictional river systems.

Federal programs are in place to address the needs of migratory waterfowl, anadromous fish, and endangered species; including the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, and the Endangered Species Act, among others. Similar programs, jointly run by the Federal Government and State agencies, are needed to protect and manage interjurisdictional fisheries resources.

PURSUING TWO GOALS

This bill pursues two goals: First, to develop a strategy that maximizes protection and conservation of interjurisdictional river resources. Second, to test effectiveness of the existing Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement for management of interjurisdictional fisheries.

The first goal is pursued under the legislation through creation of a council, chaired by the Secretary of Interior and consisting of heads of appropriate Federal and State agencies, to develop an interjurisdictional river management strategy. The strategy will identify needed Federal actions, minimize duplication of effort, and maximize effectiveness of existing Federal, State, and local commitments to river resource management. The strategy will also aim to prevent further depletion of valuable riverine resources and species, thus helping to prevent future conflict between environmental and developmental interests. Finally, the strategy will establish comprehensive plans for the five highest priority interjurisdictional rivers, to be identified.

This goal is based on the success of an existing interjurisdictional river management plan now in effect on the upper Mississippi River. The Environmental Management Program [EMP] was authorized by Congress in 1986 (Public Law 99–662) to foster cooperative interagency management of the river over a five State area. The success of the EMP has demonstrated that bureaucratic entities and political interests can work together to protect both developmental and environmental interests on large rivers.

The second goal is pursued under the legislation by establishing a pilot test of the Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement [MICRA] entered into by 29 States of the Mississippi River Basin, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (August 1991). MICRA coordinates management of interjurisdictional fisheries. Under the Comprehensive Strategic Plan developed by the MICRA signators, fisheries managers have agreed to share facilities and funding for implementation of management efforts.

The Mississippi River Basin is the Nation's largest interjurisdictional river basin. It includes portions of Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In addition to the Mississippi River mainstem, the Mississippi River Basin includes the Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Red rivers, and their tributaries.

The management concepts proposed by the MICRA show great promise. State fisheries managers in the Mississippi River Basin have already identified more than 90 major rivers and 80 riverine species which both fall under interjurisdictional management, and require immediate attention.

The MICRA does not duplicate any existing organizational network. Nor will it under this legislation. Rather, coordinated resources will be used to enhance existing programs, institutions, and facilities. In addition to Federal agencies, the MICRA managers have invited participation of interested federally chartered entities, Indian tribes, and utility companies which manage natural resources in the Basin.

ADDRESSING STATE'S CONCERNS

Great care has been taken in this legislation to address concerns expressed by the States over the degree to which State prerogatives will be maintained under both the Strategy and the MICRA evaluation.

Under the legislation, the Secretary of the Interior shall chair a national council consisting of 13 members, seven of whom will be directors of State fish and wildlife agencies. The Secretary will be directed to strive for consensus in developing a strategy, and will publish all minority views in the final report to Congress.

Similarly, while the MICRA evaluation will be funded through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under this legislation, the States specifically sought Federal support of this effort by inviting the Service to enter into the MICRA agreement, and by requesting coordination assistance from the agency. It is intended that the funding and coordination relationship between the Service and MICRA will continue under this legislation.

THE ROLE OF THE U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Funding for implementation of this legislation will be provided to the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The traditional role of the Service has been to manage and protect migratory waterfowl, anadromous fish, and endangered species. In addition, the Service is responsible for facilitating restoration of depleted, nationally significant interjurisdictional fish and wildlife resources; providing mitigation of fish and wildlife resources impaired by Federal water related development; and maintaining a Federal leadership role in scientifically based management of fishery resources. The Service is therefore the appropriate agency to carry out the mandates of this bill.

It is our hope that funding for implementation of this legislation will be in addition to current funding levels for programs already administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife. Without such a Federal commitment to the improvement of the Nation's interjurisdictional rivers and fisheries, the American public will face diminished opportunities for recreational, commercial, and subsistence use of these important river systems and their resources.

SUPPORT FOR THE BILL

This legislation is the result of over 2 years of consultations between myself, the U.S. Fish

and Wildlife Service, and national and local chapters of the major river resource management organizations.

Copies of endorsement letters from many of these groups follow:

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE,
Rock Island, IL, May 19, 1993.

Congressman STEVE GUNDERSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. GUNDERSON: Thank you for your response to our comments regarding the Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers bill you drafted for the last session of Congress. The Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee (UMRCC) Executive Board reviewed the latest version of your bill that is to be introduced in the 103rd Congress. We were pleased to see that additional language was inserted into the bill that addressed one of our major concerns regarding state approval of strategic plans. At our 49th Annual Meeting, the UMRCC Executive Board voted to fully endorse the bill.

I believe that your bill incorporates several concepts for large river management that are similar to goals and objectives that the UMRCC have been striving to attain for many years. The UMRCC looks forward to working cooperatively with the Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement (MICRA) staff in pursuing these worthwhile goals.

Sincerely,

BILL BERTRAND,
Chairman.

IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA,
Arlington, VA, January 31, 1992.

Hon. STEVE GUNDERSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GUNDERSON: On behalf of the 54,000 members of the Izaak Walton League from across the country, I am writing to express the League's enthusiastic support for your "Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resources Act," the draft bill that you have developed to address the pressing need for accelerated research and management of fisheries in the large inland river systems of the country.

As you have recognized, management of fisheries on our large inland rivers has been uncertain, inadequate, and ill-coordinated. Rivers like the Mississippi, the Missouri, or the Ohio flow through the jurisdiction of many states. An individual fish or the population in a given river frequently falls under the management of several states. This pattern of fragmented jurisdiction has impeded coordinated management and frustrated the management efforts of individual states.

Improved management and restoration of depleted fish stocks will require expanded research on the fisheries or large river systems, better information on current fish populations and trends, new cooperative strategies for coordinated fisheries management, and a strengthened partnership of federal and state entities engaged in fisheries management and research. Your proposed legislation meets those needs head-on, at minimal cost. It is a timely, carefully crafted, and badly needed proposal.

The native fisheries associated with America's large river ecosystems are of great economic value to the nation and form an irreplaceable piece of our shared natural heritage. We are pleased to join with you in support of your Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resources Act of 1992. We will look forward to working with you to seek broad support and prompt passage of this important initiative.

Sincerely yours,

JACK LORENZ,
Executive Director.

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY,
Bethesda, MD, January 31, 1992.

Congressman STEVE GUNDERSON,
Rayburn House Office Building; Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN GUNDERSON: My purpose in writing is to express the American Fisheries Society's support for your "Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resources Act." We feel strongly that the large inland rivers of our country have suffered from waterway developments, including navigation, flood control, water level fluctuation, power generation, and irrigation withdrawals. The once rich assemblages of fish fauna and diverse habitats have been lost and the formerly abundant native fish now exist only as endangered or depleted populations. The result is that the American public is faced with reduced opportunities for recreational, commercial, subsistence, and aesthetic uses of these large river systems.

The legislation proposes a strong federal/state partnership to coordinate and facilitate cooperative research and restoration programs to regain the former productivity of the river ecosystems. In addition it supports the Mississippi Interstate Cooperative Resource Agreement under which state, federal, and local fishery managers will share resources, facilities, and information in carrying out long-range strategic plans for management of the basin's interjurisdictional fisheries.

We applaud your leadership in introducing this bill and pledge our support in getting an interjurisdictional river conservation bill enacted into law.

Sincerely,

PAUL BROUHA,
Executive Director.

AMERICAN FISHING TACKLE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, January 31, 1992.

Hon. STEVEN GUNDERSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE GUNDERSON: On behalf of the member companies of the American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers, I am writing to express our support for the Cooperative Interjurisdictional Rivers Fisheries Resource Act.

Congratualtions and thanks to you and your staff for your attention to this issue. I am sure that the Fishnet community will continue to work with you throughout the legislative process to see the bill fine tuned and ultimately passed.

Sincerely,

DALLAS MINER,
Vice President for Government Affairs.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 24, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JUNE 25

9:00 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Blue Cross/Blue Shield's Empire Insurance Plan of New York.
SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Labor and Human Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Sheldon Hackney, of Pennsylvania, to be Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Humanities.
SD-430

JUNE 28

2:00 p.m.
Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the International Trade Commission.
SD-215

4:00 p.m.
Foreign Relations
To hold hearings on the nomination of Daniel K. Tarullo, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs.
SD-419

JUNE 29

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings to examine the Administration's program for meeting the stabilization goals for greenhouse gases and the ongoing work on the National Action Plan.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances, Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 729, to revise the Toxic Substances Control Act to reduce the levels of lead in the environment.
SD-406

10:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Regional Defense and Contingency Forces Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for the Department of Defense and to review the future years defense program, focusing on Navy programs.
SR-232A

Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider S. Con. Res. 28, regarding the Taif agreement and urging Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, and pending nominations.
SD-410

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine current programs for women in prisons.
SD-226

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.
H-5, Capitol

10:30 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance programs.
SD-419

11:00 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to examine a National Academy of Science report on pesticides and their effect on children.
SR-332

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.
SR-253

Joint Organization of Congress
To continue hearings to examine congressional reform proposals, focusing on legislative and judicial relations.
H-5, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1994 for foreign assistance, focusing on refugee programs.
Room to be announced

JUNE 30

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 for the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.
SD-406

Governmental Affairs
Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
To resume oversight hearings to examine the Blue Cross/Blue Shield's Empire Insurance Plan of New York.
SD-342

JULY 1

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the nomination of Tara Jeanne O'Toole, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety and Health.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Consumer Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine issues relating to toy safety, and on S. 680, to require warning labels on the packaging of children's toys and games with small parts, balloons, small balls, or marbles, and to require bicycle helmets to meet Consumer Product Safety Commission standards.
SR-253

Veterans' Affairs
Business meeting, to mark up S. 843, to improve reemployment rights and benefits of veterans and other benefits of employment of certain members of the uniformed services, and pending legislation on VA health care programs.
SR-418

Joint Organization of Congress
To resume hearings to examine congressional reform proposals.
S-5, Capitol

11:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on the nomination of Victor P. Raymond, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of Veterans Affairs (Policy and Planning).
SR-418

CANCELLATIONS

JULY 1

2:00 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1021, to assure religious freedom to Native Americans.
SR-485

POSTPONEMENTS

JUNE 24

10:00 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposals to reform private enforcement of the Federal securities laws.
SD-538

Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1994 for Indian programs within the Department of Education and the Administration for Native Americans.
SR-485